REGD. NO. B. 1035

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VOL. XXII NO. 55 BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

LORD BRABOURNE'S TRADE TALKS WITH VICEROY

Menace Of Terrorism In Assam

"Revolutionary Propagandists Busy"

Executive To Be Armed With Exceptional Powers Says Governor

SHILLONG, Mar. 5.

The hint that legislative measures arming the executive with exceptional powers to cope with the terrorist menace which seems to have overflowed Assam's border from Bengal was given by His Excellency Sir Michael Keane in the course of his inaugural address at the Budget session of the Assam Legislative Council to-day.

POLITICAL DACOITIES.

Continuing His Excellency said that, already revolutionary branches were established in the interior of Assam which had so long remained free from lawless movements. Political dacoities for money and arms according to the Governor are increasing and revolutionary propagandists are busy in trying to win recruits among the impressionable youths of Surma Valley.

GROWING DEFICIT.

The financial position of Assam, said His Excellency, was disappointing. This year would close with a deficit of Rs. 40,00,000. Next year the deficit, further stated the Governor, would be over Rs. 50,00,000.—United Press.

"BENGAL C. L. A. BILL TO FIGHT C. D. MOVEMENT"?

Why Capital Punishment For Mere "Intention" To Murder? Protests M. L. C.

CALCUTTA, March 5.

By 15 votes to 85 votes the Bengal Legislative Council defeated to-day the non-official motion for recommittal of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill of 1934 to Select Committee after which discussion, clause by clause, was taken up.

TO COMBAT TERRORISM.

Presenting the bill as amended by the Select Committee the Home Member explained the changes made in the provisions of the bill and their implications. He said that the situation regarding terrorism was grave—grave not in a sense of more immediate danger but in a sense of wider direction in as much as recruitment is still going on not for activity in the near future but for the remote future when it is expected that special measures to combat terrorism would be useless.

Concluding, the Home Member said that terrorism had been condemned by all sides of the House and he hoped that the House show determination to put an end would show determination to put an end to this menace and its existence.

"BARBAROUS."

Moving for recommittal of the bill to the Select Committee, Mr. P. N. Banerjee characterised it as "barbarous." Nowhere in the civilised jurisprudence continued Mr. Banerjee was capital punishment imposed for a mere intention to murder. Although it is said that the object of the present bill is fighting terrorism actually, the speaker thought, it has been introduced to fight Civil Disobedience.—United Press.

ASSAM GOVT. FIRMAN

SHILLONG Mar. 5.

The Government of Assam have issued a circular whereby Government servants are forbidden from taking any part in functions organised in connection with the proposed visit of Mahatma Gandhi to the province of Assam.—United Press.

1000 Sterling Damages Awarded In Rasputin Film Libel Suit

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.

A thousand sterling damages have been awarded to Princess Youssoupoff in the Rasputin film libel case.

The costs of the suit were estimated at 20,000 sterling. The jury took over two hours to consider the verdict after listening to the brilliant summing up of Justice Avory in the course of which he quoted a verse from Shakespeare's Rape of Lucrece beginning "But she has lost a dearer thing than life." His Lordship said it is difficult to imagine a worse libel upon a happily married woman upon whose virtue nobody dared to cast slur than to say she had been seduced or ravished by such a villain as Rasputin. That was the vilest libel imaginable.

"NO DETENUS FOR ANDAMANS"

LONDON, March 5.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. David Grenfell, Mr. Butler said, no detenus have been or are being transferred to the Andamans. Mr. Butler emphasised that terrorist convicts sent to the Andamans are not detenus.—Reuter's Special.

JOBS FOR UNEMPLOYED

Roosevelt Urges Further Reduction In Working Hours

PROFITS V. HUMANITY

"Object Of Recovery Act To Raise Public Purchasing Power."

WASHINGTON, March 5.

A stirring appeal for re-employment of the workless and still shorter working week made by President Roosevelt in the course of an address to a gathering of the N. R. A. Code officials on the completion of the President's first year of office.

President Roosevelt urged that further reduction in the working hours would lead to re-employment of the workless, while traders, employers and investors would benefit from the increased amount of paid wages. He laid emphasis on the strong position of the American banks compared with those a year ago and pointed out that the whole objective of the Recovery Act was to raise the public purchasing power.

On Monday the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of

Rs. 1,80,400

Nobody opposed sensible reasonable profits, but a great segment of the people was in actual distress and there was no room for hesitation between profits and humanity with millions still unemployed. The purchasing power remained curtailed and could only be increased by striving for lowest schedule prices whereon higher wages and increasing employment could be maintained.—Reuter.

MAROONED PARTY RESCUED

Soviet Airman's Successful Flight

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, March 5.

Soviet airman Lapidevsky effected the rescue of all the ten women and two children from the wrecked icebreaker Chelyuskin.

The airman flew to the icecamp where the party was marooned for a fortnight, safely transferred the women and children back to cape Wellen.

Seventy-eight men remain icepack, but the success of Lapidevsky's flight in a temperature of 40 degrees below the freezing point has raised the hopes of the marooned party.

DEATH IN 24 HOURS!

Mystery Disease In D. I. Khan

D. I KHAN, March 4.

A fatal disease which has not yet been diagnosed spread in the village of Chaudhwan causing eight deaths.

Its symptoms are acute pain starting from toe and ending in the chest and causing death in 24 hours.—(United Press.)

Pt. MALAVIYA FOR DELHI

BENARES, March 5.

Pandit Malaviya left to-day at 2-30 p.m. for Delhi to attend the All-India University Conference with the head of the departments of the Hindu University.—United Press.

MENACE TO BOMBAY PORT

Practice Will Be Checked

IF CHARGES ARE SUBSTANTIATED

NEW DELHI, Mar. 5.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne arrived here yesterday. Their Excellencies are putting up at the Viceroy's House.

It is understood that Lord Brabourne held discussions with the Viceroy about the growing diversion of trade from the Bombay port to the Kathiawar ports and the evasion of customs duties by the Kathiawar States, which is proving a menace.

The matter will, it is understood, be thoroughly investigated by the Government of India and if the charges are substantiated, suitable measures will be adopted to check this practice.

It is further learnt that Bombay's claim to share in the proceeds from fresh taxation which is intended to afford relief to other provinces was also brought to the notice of the Viceroy.—United Press.

The Maharaja of Dewas (Senior), failing to obtain redress of his grievances at the hands of the Government of India, though he has been observing a partial fast for the past ten weeks, proposes now to launch on a still stricter fast for "self-immolation."

MR. ANEY AND CONGRESS

Says He Would Welcome Change Of Policy?

POONA, March 5

Interviewed by a representative of the local Press Mr. M. S. Aney is reported to have said that a change in the present Congress policy was a welcome thing to him.—(United Press).

Aney Leaves For Belgaum To See Gandhiji

POONA, Mar. 5.

Sreejut M. S. Aney left for Belgaum this night by the Bangalore mail to see Mahatma Gandhi upon receipt of a telegram from Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande to that effect.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU'S FUND NEARING 19 LAKHS

PATNA, March 5.

The Babu Rajendra Prasad Relief Fund totals Rs. 18,79,944.—A. P.

DOWN WITH TUBERCULOSIS

Punjab Govt. Admit "Red Shirt" Leader's Condition Is Serious

RELEASE QUESTION

Obedullah Can Get Freedom If He Furnishes Security, Says Finance Member.

LAHORE, March 5.

Replying to a short-notice question in the Punjab Legislative Council to-day, about the health of Khan Obedullah, nephew of the "Frontier Gandhi", who is lying in a precarious condition in the Multan Jail, due to continued hunger strike, Sir Harry Craik the Finance Member stated that his condition is reported to be serious.

He was transferred to the Sialkot Jail in the beginning of June 1933 as he was suffering from cold and slight rise in the temperature.

T. B. PATIENT

It was considered that the hot weather climate of December 1933 was not suitable for him. It was now definitely known that Obedullah was suffering from tubercolosis and, therefore, a transfer to the Multan Central Jail—as better facilities were available in the Multan Jail for the treatment of his disease—was thought necessary.

This proposal was sanctioned in consultation with the Government of the North West Frontier Province on the understanding that the prisoner would be returned to the Sialkot jail for the hot weather if it was found desirable on medical examination.

SECURITY FOR RELEASE.

Sir Henry Craik further said that the release of the prisoner rests with the Government of the North West Frontier Province.

"I may point out," he concluded "the prisoner can obtain his immediate release if he furnishes security."

The Finance Member reminded the House that it was in default of furnishing security that Obedullah Khan was being detained in the jail.—United Press.

Stop Press

BIHAR IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Butler replying to Mr. Hannon said, as announced by the Finance Member of India in his budget speech a comprehensive plan had been worked out by the Government of India and the Government of Bihar covering the reconstruction of Government buildings, financial assistance to local authorities and relief to private sufferers.

A special Commissioner had been appointed by the Bihar Government and with financial assistance given from the Central revenues he had no doubt the work of reconstruction would be vigorously pursued.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. ARMY ESTIMATES.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The army estimates introduced in the House of Representatives amounts to 279,541 thousand dollars, the total personnel being 130,750.

General Macarthur, the Chief of Staff, had recommended a regular army of 165,000 and the National Guard 210,000.

The report from the House of Military Sub-Committee seriously questions whether 93 million dollars allotted for military purposes by the Public Works Administration and 22 millions from Civil Works Administration is being expended on projects which must be necessary from the national defence viewpoint.

Corporation Cannot Forego 9 Lakhs Annually

MAYOR EXPLAINS GOVT'S OFFER ON TOWN DUTY

House Adjourned Till To-day To Come To Decision

Should the Bombay Municipal Corporation forego the Town Duty on cotton in view of the diversion of trade to the other ports?

It now transpires that the representatives of the Corporation on Wednesday last met the representatives of the Government in an informal way to discuss the same question and pointed out that their views were not to be considered binding.

GOVT.'S OFFER.

The Secretary to the Goverment, General Department, wrote a letter subsequently to the Mayor in the course of which he states:—

"The representatives of Government discussed the position regarding the Town Duty on raw cotton with the representatives of the Corporation on February 28th It was explained to them that Government are considering the surrender of their share of the receipts of this duty in the interests of the trade of the port and city of Bombay and they desire to know whether the Corporation would co-operate in securing the object in view by agreeing to surrender their share also.

REFUND OF RE. 1 PER BALE?

It was pointed out that owing to the rapidly increasing diversion of trade, the Municipality's share of the duty would be much reduced in 1934. Attention was also called to the fact that if Government decided, instead of abolishing the duty entirely, to authorise a refund of one rupee per bale on all cotton exported from Bombay and to leave the whole of the net revenue remaining to the Municipality in view of the fact that when the legislation was originally passed in 1920 the share assigned to the Municipality was intended to correspond approximately to the amount locally consumed, it is probable that the Municipality would realise little or no revenue on this account in 1934-35, since the stock of cotton in Bombay to-day is about 10 lakhs of bales whereas the consumption in the mills is estimated at only 4-1|2 to 5 lakhs of bales. In view of the practical difficulty of identifying the particular bales on which Town Duty has been paid it is likely that refunds would be claimed on almost the whole of the raw cotton imported into the City during the next twelve months.

POSSIBLE REVENUE OF 5 LAKHS

The representatives of the Corporation were also informed that as against a possible revenue of 4-1|2 or 5 lakhs of rupees which the Municipality might hope to realise by any method of taxation on cotton locally consumed, the conversion betterments, separately communicated to the Corporation, will reduce the loan charges which the Corporation will have to pay in 1934-35 by about 2-1|4 lakhs on Municipal loans and nearly 1-1|4 lakhs on Improvement Trust loans yielding a total recurring betterment to the finances of the Corporation of nearly 3-1|2 lakhs a year. I am to request that the Corporation will be so good as to consider the position urgently and favour Government with their views not later than Wednesday March the 7th."

MAYOR EXPLAINS.

When the matter came before the meeting of the Corporation, on Monday, the Mayor made the following statement explaining the attitude adopted by the rep-

(Continued on page 8)

India In Commons

TO PERPETUATE ORDINANCES!

Mr. Butler's Statement About Bill In Bengal Council

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. David Grenfell asked whether Sir S. Hoare had communicated with the Bengal Government as regards the legislation for making ordinances permanent and whether Sir S. Hoare was withholding approval to the extension of death penalty.

Mr. Butler replied that the bill was introduced in the Legislative Council with the previous sanction of the Governor-General, and the Secretary of State and was referred to the Select Committee on Feb. 1. Obviously he was unable to make any statement at this stage.

AIR POSTAGE TO INDIA.

Captain Cazalet asked whether the P. M. G. contemplated altering the air postage to India to seven pence per half-ounce instead of six-pence owing to the confusion as a result of the surcharge from Karachi.

Mr. Kingsley Wood said, the matter at present was under consideration but so long as a large number of users was satisfied by the acceleration by air to Karachi, he would be reluctant to impose increased flat rates.

Captain Cazalet urged reconsideration in view of the fact that many were unaware of the delay after Karachi and in view of the recent air developments in India.

FUTURE OF ADEN.

Captain Cazalet inquired what further step had been taken with regard to the future of Aden.

Mr. Butler replied that the Select Committee was considering the matter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

56. EDUCATIONAL

Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute:—Fresh Classes for various Commercial Courses such as, Corporation of Accountants; Certified Public Accountants; Incorporated Secretaries; Certified Secretaries; London Chamber and Indian Merchants' Chamber, started recently. Also Postal Tuition for Higher Banking Examinations. Enrolments proceeding for Oral or Postal Tuition. For Free Prospectus apply at Navsari Chambers, Outram Rd., Bombay. (2091).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar. Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

103 LIVE STOCK.

Poultry at Half-Price. Jersey Black Giants, Silver Laced Wyandottes and many handsome varieties of Bantam Fowls are imported from England very lately. Eggs for hatching at Half the Catalogue price from March to May. Leghorns, Minorcas, Rhode Island Reds, Australorps, Light Sussex, Barred Plymouth Rocks and many different varieties of real Exhibition as well as Utility Breeds. Illustrated Catalogue will be sent free to all people interested in keeping Poultry for pleasure or for profit. The Asian Poultry Farm Co., Post Box No. 357, Fort, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

Public Notices

NOTICE

To,
CIGARETTE DEALERS, ETC.

Our customers are hereby INFORMED that Mr. C. V. HATHI, is no longer in our employ.

THE TRIBUNE TOBACCO WORKS, LTD.
Santa Cruz, Bombay.
3052.

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT HUZARIA STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Mr. Limji C. Billimoria Advocate for Messrs. Andaji Sawaji & Co., the Transferees of the Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Abdul Satar Ali Mahomed the Mortgagor under Indenture of Mortgage and Transfer of Mortgage dated 25th January 1928 and 3rd February 1930 respectively, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable Property on Tuesday the 6th March 1934 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of land with the dwelling house situate at Huzaria Street, Bombay containing 82 Square Yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3853 and Cadastral Survey No. 1202 Division Byculla and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under E. Ward No. 197 Street No. 199-101.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Mr. Limji C. Billimoria, Advocate at his office at Kalbadevi, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Havana Maru	9th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Keifuku „	22nd „	26th „
Yoneyama „	20th „	11th Mar.
Atlas „	25th „	8th „
London „	10th Mar.	15th „
Shunko „	11th „	22nd „
Argun „	25th „	8th Apr.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Esj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

Public Notice

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of the Western India Turf Club, Ltd. have decided to REDUCE the BETTING UNIT in the MEMBERS' and FIRST ENCLOSURES from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 5/- with effect from SATURDAY next, March 10th, 1934, 3rd Day of the Spring Meeting, until further notice.

NOTE:—Tickets sold at Single Unit Windows in the Members' and First Enclosures will still be printed Rs. 10/-, and the tickets sold at the Rs. 50/- Special Windows will still be printed Rs. 100/-. Windows for investments in the Second Enclosure in units of Rs. 5/- and Rs. 25/- will still be available.

(By Order of the Committee)
C. C. GULLILAND
Secretary,

Western India Turf Club, Ltd.

THE CARLTON
6-30 & 10 p.m.
SEE
the King with 366 wives (the odd one for Leap Year!)
EMIL JANNINGS
As
"THE MERRY MONARCH"
Is the funniest Comedian that ever adorned the talking screen! Everything you want is in it—
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS . . . CHARMING ROMANCE . . . RAVISHING MUSIC . . . SPECTACULAR SETTINGS!!!

TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
AT
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
A GREAT LOVE-STORY IN THE LIFE OF INDIA'S GREAT POET-SAINT
"SAINT TULSIDAS"
THRILLING!—GRIPPING!—APPEALING!—
A RARE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN INDIAN TALKIES!
Featuring:—
MR. JOSHI (OF H. M. VOICE)
SHANTAKUMARI, JAMNA

TIME:—5; 7-45; & 10-30.

TO-NIGHT
at
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
AJANTA'S
MUSICAL MASTERPIECE
Vasava-Datta
It is a real treat in music by
BIBBO, SOHONI,
Padmavati Shaligram
All Popular Radio Artistes
Also Showing
RAGINI DEVI
and
GOPINATH
in the charming
RADHA KRISHNA DANCE
Time:—5-30, 8, & 10 p.m.

N. Y. K. LINE
BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Mayebashi Maru	7005	18 Feb.	6 Mar.
*Ginyo Maru	6613	23 Feb.	10 Mar.
Teinan Maru	4364	7Mar.	20 Mar.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	19 Mar.	28 Mar.
Genoa Maru	6785	20 Mar.	29 Mar.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10500	19 Mar
Terukuni Maru	12000	31 Mar.

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	15 March
Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 Mar.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	21 Mar.
Chichibu Maru	17500	4 April

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	24 Mar.
Hiye Maru	11600	7 April

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate we receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS.—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Tarna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU.
181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

March 5th.

Mayabashi Maru, Tanaka, Karachi.
City of Paris, Lloyd, Liverpool.
Barpeta, Dewhirst, Busrah.
City of Pittsburg, Gardner, New York.
Albert Surrant, Kerjean, Saigon.
Rajput, Crebben, Rangoon.
Fusijama, Grovanu, Trieste.

LOADING.

March 5th.

Steamer Jalaveera for Rangoon.
Steamer Rajput for Rangoon.
Steamer Nujehan for Calcutta.
Steamer California for Liverpool
Steamer City of Hongkong for Liverpool.
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.

S S Mayabashi Maru.—The O S K steamer Mayabashi Maru arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S City of Paris.—The K N Coy's steamer City of Paris arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 185 passengers.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta, arrived in harbour on Monday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 26 passengers.

S S City of Pittsburg:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Pittsburg, arrived in harbour on Monday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Albert Sarrant:—The steamer Albert Sarrant arrived in harbour on Monday from Saigon, with a cargo of 2,000 tons wood.

S S Rajput.—The T M Coy's steamer Rajput arrived in harbour on Bombay from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Fusijama:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Fusijama arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

S S Masula for Dunkirk.—110 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co. Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.

For Haure.—129 bags mustard seed, 31 bags turmeric, Amin & Sons; 60 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 62 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi & Co.

For Hull.—50 bales hemp, B.

For Salonica.—50 bales cotton Premji & Co.
raw, N Rajaram & Co.
yarn, R Shantilal & Co.

For Izmir.—25 bales cotton

S S City of Pittsburg for New York.—70 bags gum karaya, D. Mavji & Co.

For Boston.—350 bags gum karaya, D Mavji & Co.

For Halifax.—125 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.

S S California for Liverpool.—15 bales wool raw, K Lalbhai; 16 bales wool raw, A A Hirjee & Co.; 182 bags buffalo pickers, P. Kasambhai.

For Glasgow.—160 bags groundnuts, K Madhavji & Co.; 52 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.

S S City of Paris for Dunkirk.—865 tons manganese ore. J Finlay & Co.

S S Skuld for Melbourne.—308 bags myrabolium, C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Atlas Maru for Kobe.—1000 bags cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi.—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—2000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Somali for Shanghai.—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—400 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 400 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi.—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 580 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong.—46 bags apricots, D Mavji & Co.; 178 bags gum bysabole, Y E Dossabhoy; 22 cases fish mows, K M Shroff.

S S Gingo Maru for Hongkong.—29 bags fish mows, K M Shroff 12 bags fish mows, 77 cases shark fins, E Molidina & Sons.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

S S Mayabashi Maru for Kobe.—300 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

For Shanghai.—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.; 65 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

S S Gingo Maru, Agents, N Y Kaisha Ltd. from Yokohama.—370 cases silk piece goods; 41 cases rayon goods; 30 cases glassware; 135 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 250 bags sugar.

From Tokyo.—750 cases soap; 15 cases cotton yarn; 50 cases toys; 270 cases clocks.

From Nagoya.—146 cases clocks, 720 cases glassware; 102 cases machinery; 41 cases musical instruments; 480 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka.—25 cases silk yarn 520 cases cotton piece-goods; 225 cases cotton yarn; 150 cases enamelware; 1200 cases glassware; 280 cases rayon yarn; 180 cases porcelain goods; 135 kgs. rod lead 211 rls. rope; 970 bundles brass ware; 200 drums coal patch; 300 cases nails; 90 cases rubber goods 100 cases straw boards; 65 cases cycle parts; 760 cases cotton shirting; 2905 cases window glass.

From Kobe.—640 cases silk piece goods; 120 cases celluloide goods; 10 cases gramophone; 50 cases dry gnger; 600 cases cotton piece goods; 100 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 140 cases glassware; 58 cases straw boards; 50 cases rubber goods; 18 cases canvas shoes; 54 cases rayon piece goods; 420 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 63 cases matting; 139 cases camphor.

From Moji.—170 drums dyes; 20 cases earthenware.

From Shanghai.—268 pkgs. tea; 170 bales cotton yarn; 402 bags green peas; 96 cases silk yarn.

From Hongkong.—62 cases preserves; 50 pkgs. sugar candy; 43 pces. brass slates.

From Canton.—1150 bundles cassia; 38 cases paper; 37 rls. matting.

From Colombo.—500 bags copra.

S S Saint Andrew, Agents, Graham Tdg. Co. Ltd., from Calcutta.—8244 tons bengal coal.

S S Badarpur, Agents, B Shell Oil Co., from Rangoon.—1635791 gallons kerosene oil; 609 cks. lub. oil; 100 cks. malariol.

S S Sikh, Agents, T Morrison & Co. from Calcutta.—7491 tons coal.

S S Rahmani, Agents, T Morrison & Co. from Aden.—22 bags gum myrah; 10 pkgs. eager roots.

S S Bahadur, Agents, T. Morrison & Co., from Basein.—3055 bags rice.

From Ponaim.—788 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut.—175 hlc tea; 100 bags cocoanuts.

From Tellicherry.—700 bags coconuts; 110 bundles canes.

S S Aungban, Agents, B. Shell Oil Co., from Rangoon.—42049 gallons kerosene oil.

S S Jalarajam, Agents, S S N Co., from Calcutta.—2419 tons coal; 13981 bags rice; 111 cases medicine; 161 bales B twills; 100 straw boards; 50 bales L twills; 846 bales gunnies; 32 drums paint; 31 cases betelnuts.

From Alleppey.—399 bags copra; 38 bags turmeric; 389 bags ginger; 94 logs perumaram wood; 168 drums cocoanut oil.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu leaves for Hyderabad on Monday afternoon by the Madras Express to meet Mahatma Gandhi, who arrives there on March 9.

Mrs. Naidu will return to Bombay on March 11.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Attack On Living Standard Won't Bring Prosperity

JOSHI PLEADS FOR THE JOBLESS IN ASSEMBLY

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved the following resolution in the Legislative Assembly on January 30:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take immediate steps to protect the workers in the country against increasing unemployment and reduction of wages."

In moving the resolution Mr. Joshi said:—

In spite of want of statistics it is quite possible to prove not only the existence of unemployment, but the degree of unemployment. So far as agriculture is concerned, it is a well-known fact that in our country agricultural workers do not get more than 4 to 6 months' employment in a year, and this unemployment is increasing year after year. I shall give certain figures from the latest census reports. In 1911 the ratio of the number of workers to dependents was 47 to 53. In 1921 the ratio was 46 to 54, and in 1931 the ratio is 44 to 56; that is, the number of dependents is increasing which clearly shows that unemployment in agriculture is also increasing. At present agriculture is not paying, with the result that the number of agricultural wage earners employed is bound to go down. The agriculturist cannot afford to engage wage earners. He either works himself and takes the help of members of his family or if he was already doing some work before, he does more work; but he tries to do without the services of wage earners.

IN INDUSTRY

If we take industry, there again there is the difficulty of want of statistics for non-regulated industries. We have statistics for regulated industries. During the last few years the number of people engaged in factories regulated by the Factories Act has gone down by 1,43,000. The number of people employed in Indian mines has gone down by 65,000; the number of railway staff has gone down by 87,000. The Royal Commission on Labour definitely recognised unemployment existing in the shipping industry in various ports. They also recognised that in certain ports the dock workers were unemployed and they estimated that in Karachi the dock worker does not get more than 10 to 12 days' work in a month. They also estimated that in Rangoon on an average for the year the dock worker does not get more than 12 to 13 days work in a month. This unemployment is felt more at certain centres, such as Bombay. In Bombay to-day more than 40,000 textile workers alone are unemployed. Besides the textile workers there are other unemployed in Bombay. If you take Calcutta the number of unemployed will not be smaller. Besides total unemployment, the workers suffer from short time work as some mills do not work full time for the whole week. Now I feel that the existence of large and growing unemployment will not be challenged even by Government.

REDUCTION IN WAGES

So far as the second question I am raising is concerned namely the reduction of wages I feel the same difficulty for want of statistics, but we can have some statistics collected in various places. Moreover, we can infer the reduction of wages from the very fact of unemployment. Unemployment generally leads to reduction of wages, and it has led to reduction of wages. I should give only a few figures on this subject. These figures are collected by the Bombay Labour Bazette. The urban field labourer in Bombay was getting Rs. 0-9-6 per day in 1927, whereas to-day he is getting Rs. 0-6-10. The wages of the rural field labourer have gone down from Rs. 0-7-6 in 1927 to Rs. 0-5-7 in 1932. The wages of the urban skilled labourer have gone down from Rs. 0-12-0 in 1927 to Rs 0-9-5 in 1932. The wages of rural skilled labourer have gone down from Rs. 0-9-6 in 1927 to Rs. 0-7-1 in 1933. The wages of the urban skilled labourer have gone down from Rs. 1-13-0 in 1927 to Rs. 1-8-0 in 1932. I am told that at present in some of the seasonal factories in Bombay labourers are hired for Rs. 0-2-0 to Rs. 0-3-0 per day.

IN THE MINES

Now, Sir, I shall give only a few figures more. These figures relate to the mining areas and they are taken from the Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines. The miners' wages have gone down from Rs. 0-13-0 1z29 to Rs. 0-9-9 in 1932. The wages of loaders have gone down from Rs. 0-11-0 in 1929 to Rs. 0-8-6 in 1932. The wages of women have gone down from Rs. 0-8-6 in 1929 to Rs. 0-6-6 in 1932. In the mining areas the average wage for raising one tub of coal was about Rs. 0-7-0 when the Royal Commission made their investigation. That wage itself was very low, and I am told that at present in the Argada colliery the rate paid for raising one tub of coal is only Rs. 0-2-3.

Mr. S. C. Sen: Did you say one tub?

Mr. Joshi: Yet, one tub.

Mr. Sen: Then you are mistaken, because Ihave to pay Rs. 0-6-0.

Mr. Joshi: You are not paying Rs. 0-6-0. I have got information from one of my sources.

Mr. Sen: What colliery is that?

Mr. Joshi: Argada colliery.

Besides this, Sir, in the railways the wages have been cut down. In Bombay in the textile industry the wages have gone down from 25 to 30 per cent, and let us remember that this is a protected industry. In Calcutta a similar reduction has taken place in wages. In Ahmedabad, where the mills made huge profits till last year, they are threatening a wage cut.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES

Now, Sir, without going into these principles, I would like to make certain definite suggestions to the Government in order that the misery from which the workers aresuffering both from unemployment and from reduction of wages may be reduced. My first suggestion is a constitutional one. We are living in a time when our constitution is undergoing a revision. I would suggest to the Government of India that in the new Constitution they should lay down the fundamental right that the workers shall have a right to live, and in this connection I shall quote only a few lines from a very valuable Report issued by the Director of the International Labour Organization. That Report was published in 1933.

"In fact, it may be said that the right to work or maintenance, which has been claimed by the workers for many years past, is now more generally recognised than at any previous time, as the author of the World Economic Survey points out."

RIGHT TO LIVE.

Then there is a quotation from the Word Economic Survey:

"The 'right to live' if not the right to work has been much more firmly established. . . The widespread acceptance of the notion of 'Standards of living' and the associated concept of a 'minimum standard,' which society should in some way guarantee to every normal individual, is one of the most remarkable social developments of recent years. The contractual idea which it embodies is of profound importance and marks a distinct departure from theories of individual enterprise and free competition. It establishes, in economic organisation, a new social right comparable in many ways with property rights."

WAGE INCREASE NEEDED

I shall now turn to the question of wages. I think I made it quite clear that if the purchasing power of the country is to be restored, there must be better circulation of money, and in order to do that we must give not only employment to the workers but we must give them adequate wages. Unfortunately we are now faced with reduction of wages in almost all the industries. The justification for the reduction of wages that is alleged is that prices have gone down and that therefore real wages have not gone down. It is true that prices have gone down. I do not deny the fact and in some cases real wages also may not show any reduction. In some cases it may even show an increase. of the Assembly and the Government to consider this question. The standard of life of the workers of this country is extremely low. What we want is that that standard should be immediately raised and if that standard is raised that is one of the means by which prosperity will be brought to the country. Therefore every step must be taken to see that the standard of life of the working class is raised. If you reduce the wages the standard of life cannot be raised. You may remember that a few days ago my friend Mr. Mody made a speech in which he said: What right have the consumers to expect to get things below the cost of production? May I ask, what right has the employer to get labour for wages that are below a reasonable standard of life? They have no right to get labour for wages which do not provide a reasonable standard of life to the working classes.

WHAT IS IT?

Raja Bahadur G. Krishnamachariar: What is that reasonable standard? Will you tell us?

Mr. Joshi: I have not the time to go into that. I will only content myself by saying that they should get a reasonable standard of life. It is quite true that when prices go down the individual workers get more for the wages they get. At the same time let us remember that the total wages bill of the industry is not increased, but is reduced on account of the number of people employed being reduced. Who bears the burden of the unemployment? Real wages may not have been reduced, but the responsibilities of the people who are employed have increased because it is they who somehow have to bear the burden of unemployment.

A RETORT

Sir Frank Noyce: May I ask the Honourable Member how they discharge their responsibility?

Mr. Joshi: They discharge their responsibility as best as they can and they discharge it much better than some of us do.

Sir Frank Noyce: That is not an answer to my question. I put a definite question to the Honourable Member and I should be extremely grateful for a definite answer.

Mr. Joshi: My definite answer is that the unemployed in India to-day are maintained by the employed workers in this country and by nobody else. Government is doing nothing for them. That is my answer. I hope my answer is satisfactory.

Sir Muhammed Yakub: Quite unsatisfactory.

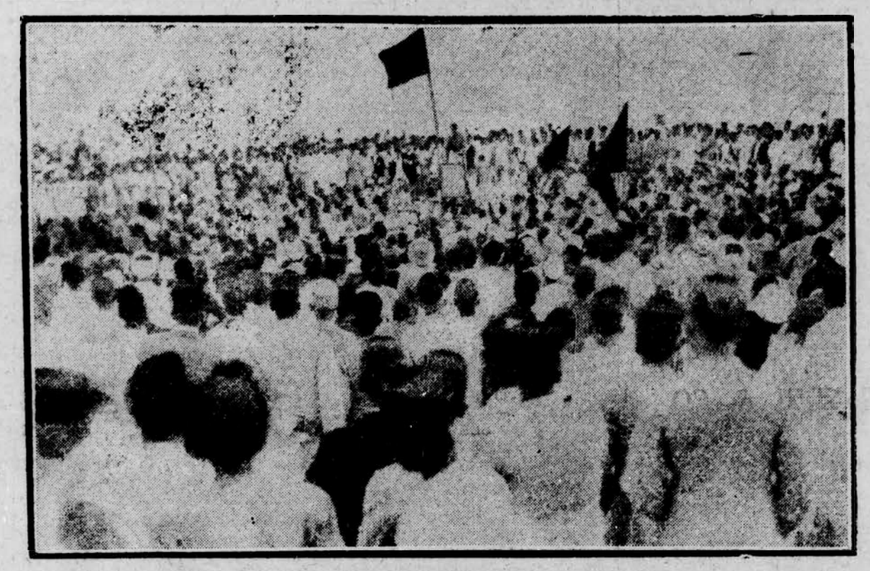
Mr. Joshi: I would also suggest to the Government of India to consider this, that wage reduction does not even help industry.

MISERY OF WORKERS

Before I close I shall say only one word, and it is this. The misery which the working classes in this country are suffering from due to unemployment and to reduction in wages is great. We cannot imagine, nor am I able to describe, that misery in an adequate manner; but let us remember this, that the working classes are suffering in many ways, not only financially, but in other ways. Sir, if a man remains unemployed he loses his skill, he loses his working capacity, he is demoralized. That is a greater loss to him and also to that country than even the financial loss caused to the worker himself. I would therefore suggest that the Government of India should take vigorous steps to see that the workers are paid adequate wages, and I suggest that they should take steps very promptly. A policy of dilatoriness and hesitation is fatal. They should give up that policy so that not only the workers will benefit, but I am sure the industries and the whole country will benefit.

"GIVE US BREAD OR WORK!"

Under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union, the Tramwaymen's Union, the Press Workers' Union, the Dock workers' Union, the Hawkers' Union, Young Workers League, Trade Union Congress, G.I.P. Workers Union and several other Unions, a large public meeting of workers and unemployed was held on Sunday evening on Chowpatty Sands, under the presidency of Mr. Jhabwala, to protest against the policy of the Government in regard to the workers and especially the unemployed. Mr. Jhabwala calling upon the workers and unemployed to demand "Bread or Work" from the Government.



A view of the meeting held at Chowpatty on Sunday—Unemployment Day.

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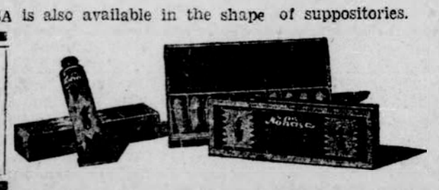

H. O. H.

LUCKY NUMBERS FOR 4th MARCH, 1934

MAIN GATES
CASH PRIZES

PRIZES	No.	Rs.
1st	19584	150
2nd	16999	50
3rd	13888	30
4th	17557	20
5th	12000	10
6th	20403	10
7th	8598	10
8th	15409	10
9th	22304	10

AMUSEMENT PARK
CASH PRIZES

PRIZES	No.	Rs.
1st	53833	100
2nd	58101	80
3rd	50234	40
4th	49407	20
5th	45100	10
6th	36300	10
7th	60000	10
8th	61109	10
9th	54310	10
10th	52405	10
11th	48308	10
12th	51439	10

LUCKY NUMBERS FOR 3rd MARCH, 1934

MAIN GATES
CASH PRIZES

PRIZES	No.	Rs.
1st	29444	150
2nd	26555	50
3rd	25666	30
4th	29207	20
5th	30000	10
6th	12600	10
7th	27408	10
8th	26999	10
9th	13400	10

AMUSEMENT PARK
CASH PRIZES

PRIZES	No.	Rs.
1st	52800	100
2nd	46003	80
3rd	38701	40
4th	48900	20
5th	36403	10
6th	54702	10
7th	40105	10
8th	8904	10
9th	7103	10
10th	39304	10
11th	48907	10
12th	55000	10

NOTE.—Holders of Winning Nos. can claim prizes from 5 p.m. to midnight after which no claims will be entertained.
By order of the Committee, H. O. H. Fete.

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Scientist Looks At Bihar 'Quake

Radio-Activity In Terrestrial History

CALCUTTA, March
(By Mail.)

In the following statement to the Associated Press a prominent Calcutta scientist discusses the origin of the recent devastating earthquake in Bihar. He says:

It is an of noted fact that when the soil has been soaked in blood. it yield best crops. Social and political revolutions, attended with bloodshed, mark out the advent of master minds in world's history. The Royal Society of London was established at a time none too quiet for England. The blood of Lavo'sior was the precursor of the declaration that Chemistry is a French science. Innumerable such examples could be cited where death has given birth to life, war and pestilence has been followed by great advance in scientific knowledge for the amelioration of the ills and wants of human beings.

HOPEFUL SIGN.

The recent North Bihar calamity has stirred many hearts and must be the precursor of advance in human knowledge in many directions. While men like Babu Rajendra Prosad and his bands of workers from all parts of India and funds from all quarters are striving their utmost to ameliorate the sufferings of hummanity, it is also a hopeful sign that the Geological Survey of India and probably the meteorological department of India are actively looking forward to getting at the root causes. It is to be seen whether we can be fore-armed having acquired fore-knowledge for the future. Much, it is said, has been done in Japan particularly and in America.

VEOLOGISTS ON THE SCEN

In India, there are a few stations where seismograms are taken and their reports are published now and then. Individual workers like Dr. Banerjee have worked on earth tremours, but the general impress'on is that there is not so much attention given to seismic phenomena as to meteorology. It was, therefore, very pleasant to find the Venerable Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, as Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, sending out promptly Prof K. K. Mathur,, University Professor and Head of the Department of Geology at Benares, with his two former pupils and now his colleagues, as also some other student workers to make a survey of the affected areas and report. Prof. Mathur has been going over some of the places and his co-workers are still on the field and are being helped by Babu Rajendra Prosad's and other relief organisations.

IN SEARCH OF APPARATUS.

Prof. Mathur paid a flying visit to Calcutta to see if he could get apparatus and further information on the subject connected with earthquakes. Such apparatus, though simple in principle and construction. are not so readily available and are best manufactured by the worker himself. Benares ought to be able to come forward and show the waf. The apparatus themselves will not be very costly but one must consider the location of the observation cells and their number. Only one would be of no great value if there is "crack" all along the Himalaya's base. At least two stations in Behar with the prospect of seeing the Punjab and Assam taking up at least one more each, would be needed for North India.

RADIO-ACTIVITY.

Prof. Mathur, an all round first class man, is ably seconded by his band of colleagues and research students. Dr. Dube is already a specialist in radio-activitf measurements with European reputation. And it was a very pet theory of Prof. Joly (now very recently dead) to connect radio-activity with terrestrial history, underground temperature and radio-activity. Seismographic study should be associated with subsidiary observations on radio-active deposits, or concentrations

UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY.

It is interesting to note here that, according to the researches carried out at the Bose Institute, radio-active mineral deposits and hot springs have been noted in the almost direct line from Ranchi, northwards through Gaya and Rajgir and this line produced passes through the most affected area to Khutmandu in Nepal. Another fact may also be worth noticing that the latitude through Rajgir also passes through (Sitakundu) Monghyr or near abouts. The area included between Khutmandu and Ranchi on one side, and Darjeeling to Ranchi on the other, is worth exploration. Similar explorations in other parts of India along the lines of hot springs seem to promise interesting results. Will the other Universities take up such work?

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ENGINEERS GO WITH RAJEN BABU

To Survey And Prepare Plan For Reconstruction

PATNA (By Mail.)

The Publicity Officer, Bihar Central Relief Committee writes:—

Babu Rajendra Prasad started on his tour o the affected area in Darbhanga and Champaran.

When Babu Rajendra Prasad went to Monghyr he took with him two engineers, Messrs. Jagdish Chandra Agarwal and L. N. Sadarangani, to help in the preparation of estimates as also to give advice to the people as regards repair and rebuilding. The engineers having finished their survey returned to Patna two days back and have now gone with Rajendra Babu to Survey Darbhanga, Sitamarhi, Muzffarpore, and other towns of the affected area.

They have submitted their report of their observations on the housing problem in Monghyr. They give the idea of the problem as follows:— m

EXTENT OF DAMAGE.

"The total number of houses in Monghyr town before the earthquake is said to be nearly 10000. After a careful inspection and survey of the whole town we have found that the number of such houses as are still standing and may be either partially or fully repaired is not more than 3000. Most of these are built in kachha brickwork and belong to the poor class. The remaining 7000 houses have been rendered by the earthquake into one huge mass of debris extending over an area of I by I mile, with an average depth of about 10 ft.

CLEARING OF DEBRIS.

The main roads have already been cleared by the authorities and the rest of the debris is being cleared by means of the military lorries under the supersion of the Sappers and Miners. This work is also being supplemented by the workers of the Central Relief Committee. This area has been declared as "restricted" are by the authorities and nobody is allowed to construct any kind of temporary or permanent building there. The work of clearing the debris is proceeding with a great speed, but it will take months before the whole area is cleared and made ready for reconstruction.

GOVERNMENT PLAN.

The Goernment have a town-planning scheme in hand for that area. How they are developing this scheme is yet an uncertainty, but it looks that they wish to widen the streets and the main bazar, which were really very narrow and consequently responsible for a large number of deaths

ESTIMATE OF COST.

Removal of debris and clearing the whole site for reconstruction scheme alone will cost lakhs of rupees. The quantity of debris to be removed from the area of one square mile with an average depth of 10 ft. amounts to 279 millions cub. ft. are still to be cleared. According to our estimate the cost of 1000 cub. ft. of debris removal may be at least Re. 10. So the cost of this item alone will amount to 201 lakhs.

Out of the three thousand damaged houses which still stand and can be easily repaired so as to become quite safe for habitation each requires an amount of about Rs. 300/ on an average. This item amounts to 9 lakhs.

SEMI-PERMANENT HOUSING.

The engineers in their report calculate that the cost of permanent rebuilding will be about 4.2 crores. But as the immediate need to-day is not permanent rebuilding, but providing homeless middle class and poor people with some sort of semi-permanent structure, should be so designed as to last at least 5 years. Diminishing about 15000 people whose houses can be safely repaired, from the total population of about 25000, the engineers estimate that the remaining 10000, i.e. about 2000 families, will need 2000 houses of such sort.

They also submi ta plan for such a semi-permanent structure.

MAYOR'S FUND TOTALS RS. 3,38,986

The following further donations were received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund:—

Khan Bahadur Edulji Jamshedji Unwala, Rs. 30; Mrs. H. M. Patel, Rs 25; R. K. P. Bar.-at-Law, Rs. 10; Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court. Dadar, Rs. 400; Amount Collected from amongst the members of the Maratha Volunteer Corps, Rs. 5-4; A Parsi Sympathiser, Rs. 5; Mr. Naval J. Gamadia, Rs. 10; Mr. Allarakhiya Aba Alia Seth, Rs. 500; The Preventive Service Club, Bombay, Rs. 100; Mr. Nasarwanji Nowroji Serewwala, Rs. 10; Already Acknowledged, Rs. 1,81,459-13-0. Total Rs. 1,82,555-1-0.

The following further donations were received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund:—

Through Mr. K. F. Nariman, Rs. 3,700; Mr. Ghanshyamdas Podar through Miss Sofia Somji, Rs. 11; Collections by Mr. I S. Patel, Rs. 49-3; Sjt. Devidas Amarchand, Proprietor, Share Bazar Hotel, being the income of one day i.e. of the 26th Feb Rs. 181; Book Collections by "A" Ward, Rs. 14; Through the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, Rs. 2,500; (comprising of a donation of Rs. 2,500 from the Citizens of Mombasa and Rs. 50 collected by Sjt. Dahyabhai L Patel from Kampala). Messrs. S. B. Havewalla and D. S. Babrekar, Rs. 45; Messrs. K. S. and S. J. Alurekar, Rs. 6; Mr. Kek. Erachshaw Sorabji Daroga, Rs 21; Sundry collections from different wards, Rs. 822-13-0. Mr. N B. Mehta, Rs. 4; The Saraswat Co-operative Banking Society, Rs. 25; Bai Sunderabai, widow of the late Mr. Hansraj Pragji, Rs. 100; Already Acknowledged, Rs. 1,52,602-14-3. Total Rs. 1,56,431-14-3.

FOR VICEROY

The Bombay Mayor's Fund for Bihar has collected Rs. 1,82,737-1-0 to be forwarded to the Viceroy's Fund.

FOR RAJEN BABU

The Bombay Mayor's Fund has collected Rs. 1,56.439-8-3 to be forwarded to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

MUSICAL CONCERT.

Under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sena a Musical Performance will be given by Sjt. Jhaverchand Meghani at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday the 24th inst. in aid of the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. Tickets can be had at the Indian Women's Unity Club from 6th to 12th instant from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.) The rates of the tickets are: Rs. 3 and Re. 1.

GANDHI SEVA SENA

Previously acknowledged Rs. 16,695-5-3; Seth Parshottamdas Sonawalla (2nd instalment) Rs. 500; Trustees of Bai Putlibai Memorial Fund through Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas and Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas (Unity Club) Rs. 250; Mrs. P. Vesugar Rs. 200; Collection made in the Pheri on 4th March through boxes Rs. 130-7-6 1|2; Sjt. Trimbak Krishnaji Patanker Rs. 100; through Smt. Hirabai Bhatavadekar and Smt. Chandrabai Shetwal Rs. 101; Mrs. Maneckbai P. Jeejeebhoy (3rd instalment) Rs. 100; through Smt. Premkuverben Mahimtura Rs. 84; through Smt. Kusumben Desai Rs. 30; through Smt. Hirabai Bhatavadekar Rs. 15; through Smt. Shantabai Vengsarkar Rs. 13; The Staff of M. A. Joshi and Co. Rs. 11; through Smt. Bachubai Wagle Rs. 10; A sister Rs. 2; through Smt. Kamalaben Doshi Rs. 1-4-9. Total Rs. 18,243-1-6 1|2.

"Whenever there is evidence of disfunction in the body, lack of Calcium is probably a contributing factor." writes Dr. H. F., B. W., London.

Strengthen the *basis* of your **Health**

When weakness or ill-health rob you of your joy of life, then start taking Kalzana, the mineral food, and provide your body with the vital minerals needed to regain a robust constitution.

Irritable Nerves, Tooth Decay, Diarrhoea High Blood-Pressure, and also several forms of Skin Trouble

are all typical signs of weakness due to a deficiency of minerals.

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Start a course of this famous mineral food to-day. Give Kalzana to your children, too. Kalzana will protect them against rickets and will prevent them from outgrowing their strength.

Buy a package of Kalzana to-day — every Chemist and Bazar-keeper sells it.

Kalzana
The Mineral Food for Better Health

NEXT SATURDAY
The funniest—Most Hilarious
EDDIE CANTOR
MUSICAL COMEDY
"ROMAN SCANDALS"
ROME NEVER VISIONED SUCH BEAUTY AS THIS!
GORGEOUS GLAMOROUS GIRLS!
IN SCENES OF RAPTUROUS THRILLS
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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Fagan Vad 5, 1990
Muslim—Zilkad 19, 1352
Parsi—Mehr 1, 1303
Sunrise—6h. 56m.
Sunset—6h. 46m
Hightide—2-30; 15-18.
Lowtide—8-46; 20-49
Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
The Rationalist Association of India: Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) Dinner to congratulate Editor of "Reason", "Moorish Room", Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 7

Bombay Legislative Council 2 p.m.
Buchanan Cup Hockey (Final): Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Government Fellowship Lectures—II. by Prof. P. Davoud on "The Turanian and Aryan Tribe", 172, Hornby Road, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 8

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Wilson Philological University Lecture on "Life and Growth of Language," University Building, (South Wing), 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 9.

Bombay Legislative Council 10 a.m.
Wilson Philological University Lectures on "Life and Growth of Language," University Building, (South Wing), 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 10

Bombay Legislative Council, 10 a.m.
S. S. "Rawalpindi", with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Wilson Philological University Lectures on "Life and Growth of Language," University Building. (South Wing), 5-45 p.m.

RATIONALIST DINNER

The Rationalist's Dinner to congratulate Dr. C. L. D'Avoine, Editor "Reason" on his acquittal in the "Reason Case" will take place at "The Moorish Room," Taj Mahal Hotel, to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

A meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.)

SRI RAMANUJA SABHA

The monthly Thirunakshathiram of "Sri Nammalwar" will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) between 8 and 10 p.m. at Room No. 11, Nanji Ladha Bldg. Matunga, G.I.P. Rly., Near Kings Circle.

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(AIR-CONDITIONED)
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A REFRESHINGLY DIFFERENT PICTURE OF A RAFFLES OF THE RIVIERA—PRINCE OF CHARMERS WHO SET FEMININE HEARTS AFLUTTER.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
'THE SOLITAIRE MAN"
With An English Cast
LIONEL ATWILL
ELIZABETH ALLAN
HERBERT MARSHALL
An Exciting Picture With An ENGLISH BACKGROUND — SCOTLAND YARD "GENTLEMAN" CROOKS & TYPICAL ENGLISH ATMOSPHERE.
Book Your Seats Now. Phone 22323
TRAM & BUS SERVICES AVAILABLE AFTER ALL THE SHOWS.

The CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
TO-NIGHT, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Great Star of "TIGER SHARK"
EDW. G. ROBINSON
In A PICTURE EXTOLLED By THE LONDON PRESS
WARNER BROTHERS' FIRST NATIONAL:
"THE LITTLE GIANT"
A FIRST RATE COMEDY WITH EXHILARATING HILARIOUS FUN ALL THE WAY THROUGH
Also Showing:
A PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE MAYOR'S GARDEN PARTY at Sir Phirozeshaw Mehta Gardens
YOU MAY BE IN THE PICTURE! Book Now! Plans Open!!

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE.—"Duck Soup." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Only Yesterday." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL.—"The Solitaire Man." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL.—"The Little Giant." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON.—"The Merry Monarch" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Trouble." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Veer Babruvahan." Time as usual.
ROXY—"The Sign of 4." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Navchetan." Daily at 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Saint Tulsidas." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Kishmat-ka-Shekar." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"The Cuckoos." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vasavadata." Daily at 5-30 8, and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Time Signal and Commercial Bulletin. 12 noon. Indian music. 1 p.m Market opening rates and European music. Close down 1-39 p.m.
4-30 p.m. Time Signal and Ladies' Hour. 5 a.m. Household Hints. 5-30 p.m. Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Organ recital. 7-30 p.m. New books, a talk. 7-40 p.m. Market prices—Interval. 8-45 p.m. News, weather and market rates. 9-16 p.m.
Mrs. Venkatram in South Indian programme. Close down 10-30 p.m.
9-10 p.m. A South Indian Programme. By Mrs. Venkatram—Vocal Music and Veena.
"To-day's Indian Programme will be from 9 to 10 p.m. after which the speeches of Sir Stanley Reed and Captain Jardine of the M.C.C. will be relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel".

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION

A Grand Musical Concert will be held at the Royal Opera House on Monday the 19th instant at 6 p.m. under the patronage of H. E. The Governor and Lady Brabourne, when an interesting programme of Indian and European Music will be staged. Lady Brabourne will be present.
The following ladies and gentlemen who have willingly given their kind help to make the concert a grand success:
Mrs. Blackwell, Mr. Harry Litter, Mr. Harry Potter, Master Vasant, Miss Maneck Kabadi, The Principals of the New Era Girls High School and the Vanita Vishram Girls School, Madhavlal, Mrs. Sunderbai, Mr. Dominic Parera the Famous Milita Plectrum Orchestra, Scouts for Torch light March and others.
Tickets can be had from the Royal Opera House, and Dr. S. R. Machave, Kandewadi, Girgaon, between 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from London of 22nd ultimo arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at noon the same day.
In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant.
The N. Y. K. Steamer "Heinan Maru" left Colombo for Bombay via ports of call on the 3rd instant, and is due to arrive here on Wednesday morning the 7th March.

POSTAL NOTICES

It is hereby notified that restrictions on booking of insured articles and parcels for and from Kantaul and Runisaiyadpur have been withdrawn.
Mails for Straits Settlements via Calcutta will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Thursday the 8th instant.
Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Mayebashi Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2- p.m. on Tuesday the 6th instant.

INDIAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

The monthly meeting of the Union is arranged to be held on Saturday, 10th instant at 6-30 p.m at the Office of the League of Nations (Indian Bureau), Improvement Trust Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, when Mrs. Mithibai Lam, Bar-at-Law, will speak on "Domestic Relations in International Law."

SRI VISISHTADHVITHA SIDHANTHA SABAH

Under the auspices of the Sabha there will be a condolence meeting touching the demise of Sri Valeyapettai Swami Srinivasa Thathachariar of Conjeeveram, to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. in the premises of the Sabah."

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

To-night's Benefit Circus Show

Prof. Shankarrao, proprietor of Karlekar's Grand Circus, has kindly agreed to give to-night's performance of his Circus at 10 p.m. in aid of Prof. Karve's Indian Women's University Aid Committee's funds. Sir Govindrao Pradhan will preside. A special programme of feats by the numerous acrobats and animals of the Circus has been drawn up. Sir Govindrao Pradhan will preside on the occasion. The Circus is located opposite the Dadar Police Court.

The Gandhi Seva Sena organised a procession on Sunday morning for collecting funds for Bihar relief work.

ADDITIONS IN VICTORIA GARDENS

The following animals and birds have been kindly presented to the Zoological Collection:—
One "Four-horned antelopa" (Tetracoros Quadri—Cornis:—By Mrs. Hampton.
Two "Blossom Headed Parakect" (Palacornis Gymocephala):—By Mr. K. P. Kapa.
Two "Black Bucks" (Antilope Corvicaparas):—By Kumar Natvarsinhji Saheb of Gondal and Mr. Aga Gulam Hoosein.
Five "Black-backed Gulls" (Larus Marinus):—By Mr. Hirji Nusserwanji Mehta.
One "Four-horned antelope" (Tetraceros Quadricornis):—By Mr. H. Alijan.
One "Leopard cub" (Folis Pardus):—By Mr. Gulam Abdul Gulamali Cherawala.
One "Leopard Full-grown" (Felis Pardus):—By H. H. The Chief Saheb of Jamkhandi.
One "Eastern Sarus Crane" (Mogalornis-Antigone):—By Rev. Fr. Palacios S. J.
Three "Black-backed Gulls" (Larus Marinus):—By Mr. Ramchandra Umedmall.
Pair of "Grey Rhea" (Rhea Americana):—By Mr. Henrich and Mr. Lorenz Hagenbeck of Carl Hagenbeck Circus.

H. O. H. FETE APPEAL FUND

The following is a further list of donations to the H. O. H. Appeal Fund:—
Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 46,531-4-0; Hagenbeck's Circus, Rs. 3,703-0-0; Proceeds Pathe Cinema Show, Rs. 1,230-0-0; Maharaja of Baroda, Rs. 1,000-0-0; through Mr. A. A. Chitre, Rs. 516-0-0; Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir (Senior), Rs. 500-0-0; Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Rs. 500-0-0; Proceeds Roxy Cinema Show, Rs. 388-0-0; Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Rs. 300-0-0; Proceeds Carlton Cinema Show, Rs. 305-5-0; Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Rs. 250-0-0; Messrs. Strauss and Co., Ltd., Rs. 250-0-0; Messrs. Merwanji and Sons, Rs. 200-0-0; Seth Begraj Tabelram, Rs. 151-0-0; Seth Abdulhusain Alibhai Sutarwala, Rs. 101-0-0; Seth Fatehchand Ravaldas, Rs. 101-0-0; Bombay Rotary Club (through Col. Higham hon, sec.), Rs. 100-0-0; Mr. H. E. Jones, Rs. 100-0-0; Rs. 51 each, Mr. Ebrahim Alibai, Messrs. Mangal Talkie, Messrs. Paramount Talkie, Mr. Jestalal Girdharlal Patel; Rs. 50 each, Messrs. Karamchand Ambalal and Co., Mr. Karamchand Thadaram. Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., Hon. Mr. Justice C. P. Blackwell; Mr. Chandulal Bhikhabai Rs. 31-0-0; Rs. 25 each, Sha Devji Shripal, Sundry Collections, Mr. Manubhai A. Bhagwati, Mr. Shapurji Pallonji Mistry, Rao Bahadur L. P. Pophale, Mr. Purshottamdas Govindlal Nagarwala; Smaller amounts Rs 170-0-0 Total Rs. 56,982-2-0.

MUSLIM AMBULANCE SOCIETY

The second annual general meeting of the Muslim Ambulance Society was held on Wednesday last, in the office of the society, Mr. M. M. Killedar, J.P., presiding.
The Honorary Secretary in placing the report for the year ending 31st December 1933, dwelt upon the various activities undertaken in furtherence of the objects of the Society.
The Society's Centre conducted three classes in First Aid, in which 41 students attended. The Hony. Treasurer presented his financial report together with the statement of receipt and payments for the year under report. The total receipts for the year were Rs. 6,218-7-0 while the total expenditure was Rs. 3,405-8-0. A balance of Rs. 9,264-7-6 lies with the Imperial Bank of India. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the following new office bearers and members of the Managing Committee were elected for the year 1934-35.
President: Mr. Mohamad Moosa Killedar, J.P.; Vice-Presidents: Mr. Cassumally Dawoodbhoy; Dr. H. Y. Khwaja, M.B., F.R.C.S., (Eng.) D.L.O.; and Mr. Haji Adam Haji Joosab: Hony. Jt Secretaries: Mr. U. J. Mistry: and Mr. M. I. Baig; Hony. Jt. Treasurers: Mr. H. A. H. Janmohamad; and Mr. Mohamad Hasham H. A. Khalick; and 16 members for the Managing Committee.

AROUND THE COURTS

A goldsmith who was passing along the Sir Phirozshah Mehta road died as the result of a stone that fell on his head from the 3rd floor of Cooverji Vicaji building, which was presumably detached from the wall. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Monday.

* * * *

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held over the body of Byjabhai Fakira, who was knocked down by a local electric train near the Lower Parel station on Saturday morning.

* * * *

The Nagpada Police are making enquiries into the causes of death of one Sayyed who went into a prostitute's house on Sunday night and was found dead in her house on Monday morning.

* * * *

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held over the body of Hari Jetha who fell down while trying to board a lorry in motion, on the Wadi Bunder Road on Saturday.

INDIAN WOMEN STUDENTS FOR EUROPE

Plans for the tour to Europe this summer for women students and teachers under the auspices of International Student Service are well under way. The party will leave Bombay in the last week of May. On arrival in Europe, they will first visit Italy, Venice, Padua, Rome, Naples, Florence, and Milan which are included in the programme. In Switzerland, most of the time will be spent in Geneva on the study of international affairs, attendance at a summer school and a student conference, and an introduction will be given to the work of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office.

From Switzerland they will go to London. Most of the time in England will be spent in London, and Oxford and Cambridge and one provincial university town will also be visited. In France the group will visit Paris and attend the annual conference of International Student Service at Bouffement near there. The subject of this year's conference, which will be attended by students and professors from thirty countries, is "Brain Workers and Manual Workers," and an extremely valuable programme is being planned. Visit will be paid to one or two provincial university towns, the tour ending in France in the second week in August.

Applications may be sent in up to March 25th to any of the following: Mrs. S. K. Datta (leader), Forman College House Lahore; Mrs. John Mackenzie, Wilson College Bombay: Mrs. P. K. Roy Gokhale Memorial School, Calcutta; Mrs. Hensman, Lococks Gardens, Kilpauk, Madras; Rajkumari Amrit K Jullundur City. (Treasurer).

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

Magistrate Dismisses Halai's Application

Mr. Khandalawala, Third Presidency Magistrate, has dismissed the application made to him by Mr. W.T. Halai, for the prosecution for contempt of Court of Javerilal Maganlal, who is the complainant in a case instituted against Mr. Halai, now being heard in Mr. Khandalawala's Court.

The application states that when the case was taken up on February 27, the Respondent, without answering the question put to him by Mr. Bhimjee, Mr. Halai's Solicitor, said, "Mr. Bhimji, Sir, is telling lies." And, further observed that this was being done to protract the hearing of the case.

Mr. Bhimji asked for protection from His Worship as an officer of the Court and intimated that he would retire from the case. He requested the Magistrate to make a note of what the complainant had stated, but His Worship thought it was not necessary to do so.

His Worship, however, in consideration, intimated to the Respondent that the statement made by him against Mr. Bhimji was improper and requested the Respondent to withdraw it.
The latter, in a loud tone, replied:—"I stick to what I have stated, and I decline to withdraw the statement."

Mr. Bhimji then applied for five minutes' time to put in a written application, but His Worship requested him either to continue the cross-examination or apply for adjournment. Mr. Bhimji proceeded with the further cross-examination and said that "the replies by the Respondent" were given in a rude and insolent manner.
The application says that "from the circumstances above-named, it is quite clear that the Respondent has intentionally caused interruption to the Court in the midst of judicial proceedings and insulted the Court," and "by casting aspersions on my solicitor as to his conduct in the case and using the language which he did and by refusing to withdraw the said aspersions when called upon by the Court to do so, and by further repeating the same, has committed an insult of the Court which is an offence under Section 228 of the I.P.C. and I submit that, it is expedient in the interest of justice and the dignity of the Court and its officers that a complaint be made by Your Worship against the respondent charging the respondent with having committed contempt of the Court—an offence punishable under Section 228 of the I.P. Code and I pray to Your Worship accordingly."
The Magistrate dismissed the application as stated.

SHIAH CONFERENCE FUND

The Shia Conference has organised a Bihar Relief Fund. Contributions to the same may be sent to the General Secretary or to the Allahabad Bank (City Branch), Chowk, Lucknow, to the account of the Conference.

"KARMA" DRAWS CROWDS IN MADRAS

The followig telegram has been received by Mr. Himansu Rai from the Roxy Cinema, Madras, in connection with the release of the film in that city:—
"Karma huge success Houses fully packed. Great Rush. Tickets closed. Heartiest congratulations."

SESSIONS JUDGE ADMITS APPEAL

Kurla Municipality's Case Against G. I. P. Ry.

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, March 5.

Mr. N. N. Master, Sessions Judge, Thana, has fixed March 23 for hearing arguments in the revision application filed by the Kurla Municipality against the judgment of the Resident Magistrate, Kurla, allowing the appeal preferred by the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway, contesting the notice of demand by the Municipality on the railway administration for Rs. 44,385-6, being the amount of house and conservancy taxes for three years (1929-32) in respect of railway properties situated within the Municipal limits of Kurla.

The grounds of appeal are that the Magistrate was wrong in holding that section 135 of the Indian Railways Act was an enabling section; that he was wrong in holding that the respondent (Secretary of State) was exempted from liability for payment of house tax to the Municipality in respect of the railway properties by rule 178 of the Municipal rules, that he should have held that by reason of the Government notification the respondent became bound to pay to the petitioners (Municipality) the house tax on the properties notwithstanding anything contained in rule 178 of the Municipal rules, that he was wrong in holding that the whole business of the petitioners in case of railway properties was illegal and unjustifiable and that notice of demand, appealed against, had no sanction of law and that the tax demanded had no legal existence; that it should have held that the amount of house tax and notice fees, payment of which was demanded by notice of demand, was legally due to the petitioners by the respondent and should have dismissed the appeal in so far as it related to payment of the amount of the tax and notice fee, that he was wrong in holding that the petitioners should repay to the respondent the sum of Rs. 44,385-6, deposited by him; that he was wrong in ordering the Municipality to pay to the respondent the costs of appeal (amounting to Rs. 470-3); and that the costs are excessive.

WOMAN GIVES BIRTH TO CHILD IN TRAIN

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, Mar. 5.

It has become a debatable point as regards the place of birth of a boy, who saw the light of day in a moving train.
The event occurred in a third class compartment of an Up-Kalyan electric train, when Hindu woman, by name Indirabai, gave birth to a male child between Thana and Ghatkopar in the evening of March 3 last.
The incident was reported to the Assistant Station Master, Ghatkoper, when the train arrived here at 7-44 p.m.
It is stated that Mr. Janardan Balkrishna Sahasrabuddhe, the cousin of Mr. Narayan Mahadeo Sahasrabuddhe of Kalyan, was escorting his brother's wife Indirabai to a Bombay maternity home.
At his own risk Mr. Sahasrabuddhe was allowed to continue the journey upto Dadar, the station master of which station was informed, through the controller, to keep ready a stretcher on the platform and an ambulance car for conveying the woman and the child to the maternity home immediately.
It is further stated that both the mother and her babe looked cheerful at that time.
However, the incident reveals what risk women have to undergo in the absence of comfortable maternity homes in the subrubs.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO RELIEF COMMITTEE

The following are further collections and donations received at the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Central Office Kalbadevi Road, for Babu Rajendra Prasad's Fund.
Mr. and Mrs. Mervanji Muncherji Cama Rs. 1,009. The Secretary, Shreyaskar Seva Samaj (including donations of Rs. 51 from Zenith Chemical Works, Rs. 50 from Chunilal Parshotamdas and Rs. 25 from a sympathiser) Rs. 858-3-3; other donations Rs. 50; total Rs. 1,908-3-3.
The Central Office has also received from the Chira Bazar Cloth Merchants, ready-made clothes worth Rs. 100-15-0 for the Bihar Central Relief Committee Patna.

An Ahmedabad message states that a motor accident, resulting in grievous injuries to a cyclist, occurred on the Shahi Bagh Rd. An electric pole against which the car dashed has fallen to the ground, while the motor car turned turtle seriously injuring the cyclist who was passing by.

WOMAN RESCUED

Husband Arrested For Alleged Attempt At Assault

There was a great stir at DeLisle Road on Monday evening when a Hindu suddenly alleged to have pounced upon a woman in a marriage procession and attempted to cut off her nose.
The alleged assailant Sakharam was arrested on the spot and taken into custody.
Investigations go to show that the woman in question Janaibai was the wife of the alleged assailant, who had abandoned her four years ago suspecting her fidelity.
It appears that on Monday evening Sakharam saw the woman in the marriage procession while it was passing along DeLisle Road. He suddenly whipped out a knife and it is alleged attempted to cut off the nose of the woman. The woman was rescued in time but not before she received a nasty gash on her nostrils. She was then removed to the hospital.

FATALLY STABBED

A middle aged man who was brutally stabbed and left on Worli Road was picked up while in an unconscious state by a Policeman on patrol on Monday night. While being removed to the DeLisle Road Police Station the man succumbed to his injuries.
The man, whose identity is not known, appears to be a fairly respectable man of medium height, light built, sallow complexion and was dressed in a white dhoti, grey coloured coat and wore a brown cap.
The DeLisle Road Police are making investigations.

INSURANCE AGENT'S SUDDEN COLLAPSE

An Insurance Agent met with his death under tragic circumstances in a Sausage factory at Bakehouse Lane, on Monday afternoon.
It appears that Mr. R. Iyer an Insurance Agent called at the English Sausage Facory at Bakehouse Lane, to see his friend the Proprietor of the factory. After sometime, he complained of feeling unwell and the proprietor went out to get a doctor. But before the doctor arrived Mr. Iyer expired.
His body was removed to the morgue by the Police where an inquest will be held on Tuesday.

IS IT SUICIDE?

An alleged case of suicide by an unknown Hindu on Monday evening is being investigated by the Maharbouri Police.
It appears that a Hindu was seen hanging by his neck in the bathroom in the Vasu Bhawan Building Khetwadi Road, Bombay on Monday evening. The Police on arriving on the spot broke open the door and removed the body to the morgue where an inquest will be held on Tuesda inquest will be held on Tuesday (to-day.)

A CORRECTION

In the Saturday issue of "The Bombay Chronicle" the amount sent to us by the dealers in motor accessories and petrol of Bombay was inadvertently mentioned as Rs. 3,025. It ought to have been Rs. 3,205. We regret the error.

PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY ONLY
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY TUESDAY MARCH 6, 1934

BLOW TO SWADESHI

The worst feature of the Central Budget is the proposal to levy an excise duty on indigenous sugar and matches. These duties constitute a direct and deliberate blow to rising industries in the country. The policy of lightly resorting to such taxes is calculated to dissuade people from investing much capital in similar industries or from putting much faith in Government's promises of continued protection to any industry. So far as the duty on sugar is concerned, it is a flagrant breach of their recent promise to grant effective protection for a period of fifteen years. Their excuse for levying the duty is that the protective duty on sugar has reduced the customs revenue on the imports of that article. The excuse only shows that Government care far less for protection as such and the building up of an indigenous industry than for immediate revenue.

A National Asset.

The danger of the excise duty on sugar may be gauged from the striking figures quoted by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce in its representation to the Government on this subject. The Chamber points out that the promise of continued effective protection tempted capital into the sugar factories to the extent of Rs. 15 crores and that the sugar factories now give employment to over 100,000 workmen, and 1000 Indian graduates. The industry has stopped a drain of about Rs. 18 crores every year, which used to be remitted abroad on account of imported sugar. It has also provided a reliable market for 70 lakhs of tons of sugar cane worth about Rs. 9 crores, providing employment to about a million agriculturists. Its indirect benefits, too, are considerable It has encouraged a large number educated young men to turn to agriculture and agricultural industry. It has benefitted the Government too. For, as the Maharashtra Chamber points out: "It has provided Indian Railways with an enormous haulage involved in transporting cane from fields and packing material and stores from ports, to factories. The haulage of sugar itself has considerably increased in comparison with previous years when it was imported through ports and then distributed all over India. In addition to all this, if what is alleged about the profits earned by the industry is true, it has provided the Government with a fruitful and perennial source of additional income in the shape of income-tax and super-tax and surcharge." In short the sugar industry promised to be a great national asset in the fullest sense of the term. But just at a time the country was making an effort so to develop the industry as to make it soon self-supporting without State protection, Government have thought fit to give a stunning blow to it. Such a act would not be tolerated in any free country.

Bombay Must Lead

Of special interest to Bombay is the excise duty on matches, as this Presidency is responsible for half the production of the matches manufactured in the country. As stated by the All-India Swadeshi Sangha in its comments on the budget, the output of the matches in the province has nearly doubled during the last five years. This growth of the industry has been rendered possible by the enterprise of our businessmen who relied on Government's assurance of continued protection. But the proposed duty is so heavy that the whole industry in the country will be in a precarious condition owing to foreign competition. "From the point of view of the Swadeshist," says the All-India Swadeshi Sangha, "the budget proposals regarding sugar and matches are a direct negation of the spirit which should pervade a State administration concerned in the promotion of industrial advance as a national asset." That is a plain truth but little better can be expected from a Government which is not effectively responsible to the people of the country. It is not enough for Bombay merely to protest against discrimination or to demand relief from Central revenues. Such an attitude, coupled with the demand for a share of the proceeds of the duty on matches, may be misconstrued by the Government as a tacit approval of the new excise duties. Bombay should take the lead in opposing these inequitable duties themselves.

Mr. Jinnah's Bus

Where the Aga Khan's presence and personal persuasions failed, Mr. Jinnah's absence seems to have succeeded. The two sections of the Muslim League have decided to merge themselves into one with Mr. Jinnah as its president. Here is a priceless opportunity for the new, or rather the old, president of the Muslim League. He has definite views against the White Paper proposals and has unhesitatingly proclaimed them in very plain language. It is also reported that he is very anxious to help in evolving, by negotiations, a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim differences as an alternative to the Communal Award. Mr. Jinnah's acceptance of the Presidentship entitles the public to expect something substantial from him, at least, against the White Paper and the Joint Memorandum. For, otherwise, there would be no public sense in this amalgamation and little material difference between the Aga Khan who preferred competitive reaction and Mr. Jinnah who would choose—we hope not, though—a co-operative variety of the same thing. There is a bus again waiting for Mr. Jinnah. It is earnestly to be hoped that he does not miss it and catch the wrong one.

Ahmedabad And Labour

The resolution passed by the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad offers, in dignity and reasonableness, an unmistakable contrast to the attitude of millowners. Flushed with the sense of power, the masters have thrown to the winds justice and their own undertaking as regards arbitration in all industrial disputes. That Labour has, so far, resisted all provocations stands to its credit, and we cannot but commend the appeal to the entire working-class "to be prepared to undergo any amount of hardships in case their best endeavours failed to avert the calamity." If the capitalists of Ahmedabad precipitate a crisis, as they seem bent upon doing, the public will be unconditionally on the side of Labour. Capitalists, in their own interests, must remember this.

ROOSEVELT'S MONETARY POLICY

Its Effects On World Recovery

BY MAXWELL S. STEWART
With the aid of the Research Staff of the Foreign Policy Association.

Adoption by Congress on January 27 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 embodying the recommendations contained in President Roosevelt's message of January 15 marked the crystallization of the monetary phase of the Administration's domestic recovery program. Among the chief provisions of this act were: (1) acquisition by the Treasury of all the monetary gold in the United States; (2) fixing an upper limit on the permissible revaluation of the dollar at 60 per cent. of its former parity; (3) utilization 2,000,000,000 dols. of the profits obtained through the revaluation of the Government's gold stocks for the establishment of an equalization fund to steady the foreign exchange rate of the dollar. While these steps removed much of the uncertainty which had surrounded the Administration's monetary program during the previous ten months, they represented a compromise rather than an abandonment of the policy of dollar depreciation followed in the earlier period. As far as immediate effects are concerned, the setting of the upper limit of devaluation at 60 per cent. of the former dollar value has served to depress American currency even more successfully than the previous gold purchasing policy, and thus intensified international friction. The noteworthy omission of all mention of price raising in the President's message, on the other hand, together with the reference to "a less variable purchasing power of the dollar" and the establishment of an equalization fund, appears to indicate a growing recognition of the importance of exchange stability as contrasted with regulation of the domestic price level.

It was logical that in the national recovery program emphasis should be placed on monetary policy, because the generally accepted theory of the depression stressed the importance of deficient consumer purchasing power and the crushing burden of indebtedness. But the urgency under which the program was formulated prevented full consideration of its possible international repercussions. For a time, in fact, the inconsistency between a recovery plan drawn up along nationalist lines and the traditional internationalist policies of the Democratic party did not become apparent. By actively participating in the London Economic Conference, the Administration was obviously seeking to lay the groundwork for world recovery through a reversal of the trend toward economic nationalism. That this attempt was shattered by the exigencies of domestic monetary policy is now generally recognized. A choice had to be made, and the President's statement of July 2 left no doubt as to the nature of the decision. It is the purpose of this report to examine the implications of that decision on the prospects for world recovery in the light of present-day economic trends.

Suspension of the Gold Standard

Following his inauguration, President Roosevelt's first official act was the proclamation of a national bank holiday which embodied among its provisions an embargo on gold exports and the prohibition of all dealings in foreign exchange. The reason for this drastic action was clear. During February and the first four days of March, there had been a net decline of 306,000,000 dols. in American gold stocks, due to export or ear-marking for foreign account. An additional 318,000,000 dols. had been withdrawn for hoarding within the country. Although the remaining gold reserves of 2,853,000,000 dols. were considerably greater than had been held by the United States at any time prior to 1922 and were well above legal requirements, the collapse of the American banking structure gave reason to fear that a continued withdrawal of gold might have a detrimental effect on public confidence. The embargo was modified somewhat by an executive order of March 10 permitting the export of gold under license, but little was actually exported under this arrangement. Gradually the pressure on reserves subsided. By April 5 the return of hoarded gold had increased the gold stock in the vaults of the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury to 3,538,000,000 dols., while the total holdings in the United States had been raised to 4,300,000,000 dols. which constituted over 36 per cent. of the world's supply of monetary gold.

Gold Embargo.

Meanwhile, despite the fact that this country was technically off the gold standard, the exchange

(Continued on uage 10).

THE INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

It Is A Repudiation Of The Policy Of Discriminating Protection

(By D. N. MALUSTE, B.A.)
VII.

COLOURED GOODS

Year	Production	Import.	
		Japan	U. K.
1927/28	696	103	352
1928/29	486	110	336
1929-30	601	154	279
1930/31	566	74	148
1931/32	647	95	110
Median Average	647	103	279
1932/33	747	214	194

Unlike white goods we find that in the case of coloured goods the local production is greater than the imports and we find that, even making allowance for the abnormal conditions that have prevailed since 1929/30, there is a definite tendency for the local production to increase and imports to decline relatively. The Agreement fixes the Japanese quota at 34 per cent. subject, of course, to a slight variation not exceeding 10 per cent. Therefore, if Japan exports 400 million yards the coloured goods will be about 136 million yards but not more than 149.6 million yards. Even here we find that the quota for Japan is higher than her normal share. Here, again, the effect of the Agreement on the local industry depends, firstly, on the price at which the Japanese offer their goods. It seems, however, that in view of the amount alloted to them being small as compared to the total consumption they will not be able to influence the price level much. The competition, therefore, will now be between the English and the Indian industry. In recent years due to factors stated above the imports from the United Kingdom have in this line also declined considerably, but now, unless the Indian industry is able to produce goods and put them on the market at competitive prices, the imports from United Kingdom may revive and, as in the previous cases, this will lead to a reduction in local production unless there is "pari passu" a proportionate increase in demand, chances of which are not very assuring.

DANGER OF BOYCOTT EXAGGERATED.

We have now analysed the main features of the Agreement in so far as it affects Indian industry and trade and are led to the conclusion that though the Agreement seems to have solved the immediate problem of the disposal of raw cotton, it does not seem that its advantages to the local industry are definite. In the case of the quota allotted to cotton piecegoods it seems that the Government of India were more liberal than it was necessary for them to be. Whether there has been any special object in this grant of rather liberal terms to Japan in Indian market is more than what we can say at present. All that we can say is that it does not seem proper at this stage to blame the Indian delegation for this rather unfavourable result. They seem to have been misled by the propaganda of people interested in raw cotton trade. Hence sufficient attention was not paid to the question how far and how long Japan could have continued the boycott of Indian cotton without sustaining great loss in the process. It was also not realized that the great fall in the price of raw cotton that has come about would have come to substantially the same extent as pointed out before, even without the Japanese boycott and that the present world conditions are such that at this time, even without a formal boycott, the Japanese would have taken from India much smaller amount of raw cotton than usually. Even if we assume that the Japanese would have continued the boycott for a long time it should have been noted that the production of raw cotton, as indeed of other commercial crops in India, is fairly elastic and if the Japanese demand were to fall off and there were no other demands to take its place the cultivators would have surely reduced the cotton crop for food crops. This is quite evident if we follow the statistics of production of and average devoted to commercial crops from year to year and the prices obtained from them during the preceding season. Even if we assume that the operation of these economic forces would not have brought about the necessary adjustment, what is after all the proportion of cotton production? It is very small; the prices of all agricultural commodities have fallen and simply because the vested interests in cotton are better organised than in other cases it does not seem correct to modify the tariff which, as pointed out

(Continued on page 8.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FRANCE HELPS HITLER.

M. Doumergue succeeded in averting a "civil war" and re-establishing in France internal peace of a sort. But, as was feared, even at the time when he was being summoned out of his retirement, his contribution to the problem of international peace has only served to aggravate dangers and difficulties. M. Doumergue is a man of the Right. As has been suggested in the mail week in the "Daily Herald" M. Doumergue was brought in as a "Second Poincare" after the Daladier Ministry had been deliberately sabotaged by "the oligarchy of big bankers, big industrialists, generals, reactionary politicians and officials." And he has not belied the expectations of the enemies of the Left. But he has, at the same time, enabled the Chauvinists on the other side of the Franco-German Frontier to urge with plausible reason that "French manoeuvering" in connection with disarmament proposals, "is a gross misuse of the indefatigable readiness of Britain to mediate and cannot be continued, for the possibilities of German concessions are exhausted." "Defence measures" contemplated by France will not stop Germany from re-arming. The proceedings may help armament firms in both countries, but they will end in war.

LLOYD BARRAGE.

To the charge of extravagance in the expenditure on the Lloyd Barrage the Bombay Government did not give a convincing reply Mr. M.H. Guzdar, who supported Mr. Naik's motion reducing a grant for the Barrage scheme, had good reason to remark that the way in which the works were carried on was "scandalous." It is, indeed, deplorable that, though three years have elapsed since the Barrage Works were opened, the Council has not yet been given an exhaustive report explaining the working of the whole project. The pity of it is that Mr. Naik quietly withdrew his motion merely because Government gave an assurance that they would carefully investigate all the points raised in the debate. Assurances like these cannot satisfy the public.

PRINCES AND JEWELS.

It is reported that at the "Viceregal Investiture" held last week at Delhi, certain Princes presented a picturesque appearance. The Maharaja of Patiala, it is said, had "his head and breast almost covered with jewels," and that, on the Yuvaraj of Patiala's breast "were such rows of diamonds that they looked a glittering breastplate." The lavish display of jewels by men and even by women is now hardly considered to be a sign of refined taste. Indulgence in jewellery by Princes is all the more regretable because their wealth is due to their taxpayer's toil, and should be returned to them in the form of useful services. Still more regrettable is the exhibition of jewellery against the dark background of economic distress all over the country and sheer destitution among thousands in Bihar.

SOCIAL SERVICE QUARTERLY.

The current number of the "Social Service Quarterly" the organ of the Social Service League of Bombay, contains several instructive articles, notable among them being "Birth Control," by R. D. Karve, "Some Present-Day Social Problems," by Clifford Manshardt and "The Temple-Entry Bill," by P.R. Lele. The Editorial Notes deal with several pressing social problems, like over-crowding in Bombay, liquidation of illiteracy and rural uplift. The Quarterly deserves to be better known than it is, and so does the League, of which it is the organ. Both these institutions are an asset to the cause of social service, and there are very few such in the country. It is the duty of the public to help them in every way, and it is the duty of the League and its organ to be more active in canvassing public aid.

Press Views

A Lucky Paper

We congratulate the "Basumati" on its good luck. The High Court has set aside the orders of the Local Government forfeiting a part of the security which the paper had deposited. It must be said to the credit of the learned Advocate-General who appeared for the Crown that in the present case he did not make any attempt to justify the order of forfeiture against the "Basumati." Could there be a better illustration of the irresponsible way in which orders for security or its forfeiture are sometimes made? The Indian Press have to work under heavy disabilities created by the Press Ordinance Act, and the way in which its drastic provisions are oftener than not sought to be interpreted and applied by the authorities tends to add to its difficulties.—"Advance."

Asiatic Olympics

For the first time in Asiatic history it has been possible for sportsmen from Asiatic countries to meet on a common field. An excellent beginning seems to have been made by the inauguration in Delhi of the West Asiatic Olympic Association. The representation of Asiatic countries this year has not been as large and comprehensive as one would have naturally wished. But we have no doubt that the modest beginning made this year will lead to wider expansion of the activities of the Association and future years will see its growing into a really All-Asiatic organization. We hope it will be possible to hold the Olympics next year on a much bigger and more, representative scale. We also expect that it will be possible for India to hold the World Olympics also in the near future in Delhi.—"National Call."

An Urgent Need

Dr. Vidyasagar Dubey who along with two other scientists recently inspected the North Bihar has suggested immediate establishment of at least one seismological station in the earth-quake affected areas to study the earthquake shocks, especially those tremors which are likely to continue for sometime. Not to speak of Japan when they have had a large number of seismological institutes to study these subjects, even in a small country like Germany comparatively free from natural visitations, there are more than a dozen stations set up for this purpose. Dr. Pandey is rightly of opinion that a little money spent in this line will be repaid a thousand times and cause the saving of hundreds of lives in future. We commend the suggestion to compel consideration of the Government of India.—"A. B. Patrika."

Nation On Its Trial

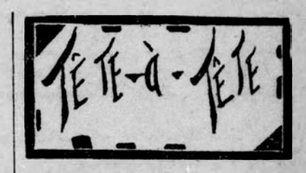
Southern India has responded in a fitting manner to the appeal for funds. But the amount till now collected is but a drop in the ocean. If Bihar is to be saved, if the land where Janaka ruled and Gautama Buddha preached is to be rehabilitated, the people of Madras as well as of other provinces must do vastly more than they have done so far. The nation is on its trial to-day. Will it fail Bihar in this dark hour? Let the response of this Presidency be a worthy one, worthy of her and worthy of Bihar.—"Hindu."

Why Blame Others?

In his speech at Brighton Sir John Simon asked what was the use of proposing that all should disarm to Germany's level when there was not the slightest chance of its acceptance. He added, 'Will either the United States or Japan agree?' A more pertinent question would be: What was the use of signing a treaty which provided a scheme of general disarmament when the victorious signatories did not mean to fulfil the promises they were making? And why lay the blame on the United States or Japan? Is Britain herself willing to disarm to Germany's level?—"Leader."

Fresh Burdens

While the Secretary of the Indian Sugar Manufacturers' Association has wired to the Government of India taking strong exception to the Government's proposal, the President of the Bombay Stock Exchange, in an interview, said that the sugar industry had been greatly penalised by Sir George Schuster's action. Another measure that has come in for energetic criticism is the proposed imposition of an excise duty on matches. It is stated that the retail price of matches has doubled already. There is no doubt that both these measures as well as the imposition of a heavy duty on raw tobacco will hit the consumer hard, while the abolition of the export duty on raw hides has been condemned as adversely affecting the tanning industry. The general opinion is summed up by Sir H. S. Gour's statement that "the emergency budget appears to have become standardised in spite of promises made of reduction in taxation." There can be no manner of doubt that instead of affording relief to the tax-payer the general effect of the new Budget is to make a further addition to his already oppressive burden.—"Tribune."



There is a rumour that the B. N. Railway Labour Union will be disaffiliated from the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for what a contemporary calls "exposing the unconstitutional and undemocratic actions of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

The Congress had better beware lest it too may do something similarly objectionable and be infallibly disaffiliated from the Democratic Swaraj Party.

* * * *

Sir Michael O'Dwyer "thinks he is St. George out to kill the White Paper dragon. We are reminded only of Don. Quixote."—"Justice."

Between the hallucinations of Sir Michael and our contemporary a great and thoroughly undeserved, injustice has been done to poor Don.

* * * *

"GERMAN UNEMPLOYMENT. Reduction Under Nazi Regime."

What with Brown Shirts, Storm Troops, and the rest of them, the fact as stated by Herr Goebbels cannot be questioned.

* * * *

Another conspiracy to assassinate Il Duce has been unearthed at Rome.

We didn't know that the stock of Fascism and Signore Mussolini was again in danger of going down.

* * * *

Here is another responsible reaction, felt by a reader to the cataract or Lod—sorry Taxation:—

"TAX HIM!

Tax him for the truth, tax him for dying;
Tax him for being born, tax him for lying;
Tax him for abstention, tax him for smoking;
Tax him for seriousness, tax him for joking!
Tax him for temperance, tax him for drinking;
Tax him for modesty, tax him for winking!
Tax him for loving his wife, tax him for beating;
Tax him for fasting and tax him for eating!
Tax him for singleness, tax him for marrying;
Tax him for speed and tax him for tarrying!
Tax him for happiness, tax him for weeping;
Tax him for keeping awake, tax him for sleeping!
Tax him for laziness, tax him for working;
Tax him for diligence and tax him for shirking!
Tax him for abstinction, tax him for kissing;
Tax him for success and tax him for missing!
Tax him for standing up, tax him for sitting;
Tax him for being hit and tax him for hitting—
Tax him for ev'rything—be it coming or going:
For then the coffers of Government will e'er be overflowing!"

In short,

Tax him for Every Thing and tax him for Nothing.

* * * *

The teacher wrote on the blackboard: "It's a month since I been to the cinema" and asked a boy: "Now, then, Willie, what must I do to correct it?"

"Please ma'am," said Willie, "You should tell your young man."

Schuster Sees No Chance Of Recovery

Tells Elders To Adjust Themselves To Lower Prices

NEW DELHI, March 5.

In view of the Viceroy's garden party this afternoon, the Council of State met at 10 a.m. for general discussion on the budget.

Sir Suleiman Cassim Mitha took his seat.

Mr. Ramssarandas, Leader of the Opposition, was the first to speak on the budget. He objected to the Government balancing the budget by increasing taxation, instead of by reducing expenditure.

In conclusion he stated that industrialisation of the country was needed, but this was not possible in an effective manner, unless the control of the administration was in Indian hands.

Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy thanked Sir George Schuster for conceding to Bengal at least half the jute tax, which was imposed only as a war measure and should not have been used by the Central Government for revenue purposes.

BOMBAY'S TRADE.

Sir Hormusji Mehta referred to the diversion of seaborne traffic to Kathiawar affecting Bombay, and said that taking into account imported cotton alone he estimated that something like 50 lakhs annually ascribed to Bhavnagar should go to Bombay. He did not mind this if there were mills in Kathiawar State to use cotton. Obviously it was sent to mills in British India but through Kathiawar ports. He asked Sir George Schuster "Why not ask the mills themselves to pay the tax on imported cotton?" That would be an easier method of checking the menace of diversion of traffic.

Mr. Narayanswamy Chetty objected to poor man's match being taxed for the purpose of giving relief to Bengal to put down terrorism, and suggested the imposition of a prohibitive import duty on rice and urged further retrenchment in Civil Administration so that a real surplus might result.

WRONG PRINCIPLE.

Mr. Ernest Miller strongly protested against the Government decision to utilise the proceeds of the sugar duty to give rebate to certain provinces, mainly to Bengal, which had to pay an excise duty on jute, which was produced only within certain restricted areas and nowhere else in India. It was wrong in principle to levy an all-India tax to give relief to Bengal.

REMOVE TOWN DUTY.

Referring to the position of Bombay, Mr. Miller said that the diversion of the imports into India from Bombay to Kathiawar ports was a growing menace and would end in irretrievable loss if prompt action was not taken by the Government of India. He urged the removal of the town duty and stressed the need for assistance by the Government of India in this direction.

WELCOME MOVE.

Mr. Miller welcomed Sir George Schuster's announcement that he would discuss the matter with the Governor of Bombay. It was a move in the right direction, but prompt action was urgently needed.

NOTHING TO REJOICE.

Sir Akbar Khan asked why the supplementary budget passed in 1931 for operation for 18 months was not withdrawn, though it had worked for more than the stipulated period and stated that unless it ceased to work there was nothing to rejoice about in the surplus in the present budget.

LIMIT REACHED.

Sir Suleman Cassim Mitha said that the limit of taxation was reached, as was established by the diminishing returns and in order that both industries and agriculture might prosper a substantial reduction in taxes was necessary and to suit the reduced income, retrenchment was the only remedy. While expressing satisfaction at the small relief in postal rates, he stated that the reduction on silver duty had been long overdue. The excise duty on matches would considerably retard the progress of the match industry which was still in its infant stage. Bombay had a great share of the match industry and the proposal that the excise duty on matches be given to Bengal was a novel procedure to which Bombay could not reconcile itself. He also reemphasised Bombay's dire necessity for financial help and added that the mere fact that Bombay balanced its budget should not stand in the way of granting relief by the Central Government.

Mr. Jagannath Maharaj Pandit welcomed the tobacco duty and stated that in his opinion it was too small.

BIHAR THANKS.

Mr. Hubback (Official, Bihar) on behalf of the Bihar Government and the great mass of people there thanked the Government of India for the generous assistance given to them in the present distress. He also thanked the Army department, the Air Force and the Railways for the help rendered by them. He hoped that they would all continue to help Bihar till relief work was completely done. No less than 250 square miles, affected by the earthquake, required substantial aid. Fortunately the standing crops had not been much affected. The help promised to the sugarcane growers was also welcome.

PREMIUM ON EXTRAVAGANCE.

Sir Kurma Reddi dwelt on the programme of protection to the sugar industry and pointed out how the proposed excise duty would afford protection to the cane grower, at least, partially. While not grudging the Rs. 2 crores windfall to Bengal, he advised the Finance Member against the principle of placing a premium on extravagance. Madras and the United Provinces were regarded as milch-cows for several years to contribute to the central exchequer.

Mr. Basu:—"Those milch-cows were not dry ones."

Sir Kurma Reddi:—But they were bled and bled white to save other provinces."

Proceeding Sir Kurma Reddi said that even under the Meston Award Bengal had got off cheap. Bengal was asked to contribute only Rs. 63 lakhs while Madras was asked to contribute Rs. 383 lakhs and even that Rs. 63 lakhs was given up without even the constitutional formality required under the Act. This was the way to encourage provincial finance ministers to spend more and frame deficit budgets and send S.O.S. to the Government of India for help.

Mr. P. C. Dutt spoke on the deficit budgets of Assam and thought that the constitutional reforms would be a mockery without sound financial foundation.

Mr. J. B. Glass (Burma) in a very inaudible speech, related at length the plight of the Burma ryot. Relief from the Government of India was more needed in the case of Burma than any other province.

WANTED EMBARGO ON GOLD.

Mr. Jagdish Bannerji, while thanking Sir George Schuster for giving relief to Bengal warned the Government of India to take steps to see that the Bengal Government did not squander away more money in pampering the police.

He protested against British experts being imported now and then into India and said that those experts really produced a molehill after a mountain had been in labour. He said that the Government of India were obsessed with their own power and severely warned the Government of ruin and disaster if they disregarded public opinion.

After criticising the Army budget Mr. Bannerji suggested that an embargo might be placed on gold and also a high import duty on vegetable ghee

THANKS FOR SMALLER MERCIES.

Mr. Henderson, (Bengal Chamber of Commerce) said that they had to be thankful for small mercies in these days and that they had at least a small measure of satisfaction from the decision that the five per cent cut in salary was to be continued for another year. He reiterated the point of view of the Europaans that cut should not be restored until relief was given to the general taxpayer.

Mr. Bijayakumar Basu congratulated himself on getting half a loaf for Bengal which was better than nothing.

UNWELCOME SIGN

Mr. Hossain Imam from Bihar, while thanking the Government for the generous gift to Bihar, assured the House that the criticism outside was based on the fact that the relief was inadequate owing to the magnitude of the havoc. After dealing with the Governments debt policy he spoke of India's external obligations. He pointed out that during ten years their external expenditure in England had increased by six crores, while that in India decreased by 17 crores. This was an unwelcome sign and showed how quickly India's wealth was drained in foreign countries. It was more incumbent that they increased the internal expenditure and reduced expenditure outside considerably.

THIS SUGAR DUTY

Mr. M. P. Mehrotra, confining himself to remarks on sugar industry, opposed the excise duty as in his view, it would greatly affect not only factory owners, but agriculturists in consequence. He informed the House that as a result of the ravages of some pest certain factories were closing within a few days.

Mr. Kalikar described the budget as an emergency budget and objected to a bad precedent being created by remitting half the jute tax to Bengal.

Choudhary Muhamad Din congratulated the Government on the help given to Bihar.

Mr. Muhamad Pasha was glad that the Government was convening a conference next month to seek ways to improve the condition of the agriculturists. He wanted the price level of agricultural comodities to be raised, if possible, by applying the Ottawa Agreement in respect of Malaya.

Mr. Jagadish Prasad wanted military expenditure to be reduced to the pre-war level and urged an export duty on gold. He held that the excise duty on sugar was objectionable.

Kumar Nripendranarayan Sinha described it as an irony of fate that, while there was protection to the sugar indusry, there was also an excise duty.

SCHUSTER REPLIES

Sir George Schuster replying to the debate thanked the members of the Assembly for their kind words. As regards relief to Bihar he transferred the encomiums to his Secretary, Sir Alan Parsons, who flew over to Bihar at considerable inconvenience and discussed matters with the Bihar Government (Applause).

As for the plea for further retrenchment, Sir George Schuster said that there was a limit to all retrenchments and cautioned members against going too far. No futher reduction of military expenditure was possible without reducing the fighting strength. And if this was contemplated then not only the British but the Indian personnel would be affected and the purchasing power of that class be lowered.

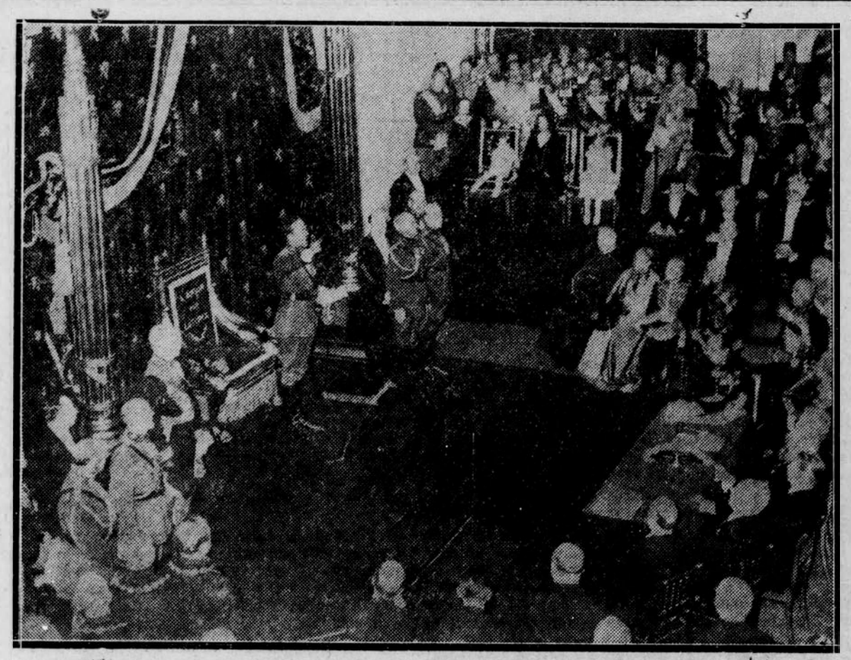
EXCEPTIONAL CASE

Regarding Bengal he made it clear that its case was exceptional and the proposal to remit half of the jute tax was based on Sir Waler Layton's report which had been discussed by the Round Table Conference. There was no question of putting a premium on extravagance or inefficiency. Government knew perfectly well that Bengal's financial situation was becoming unmanageable.

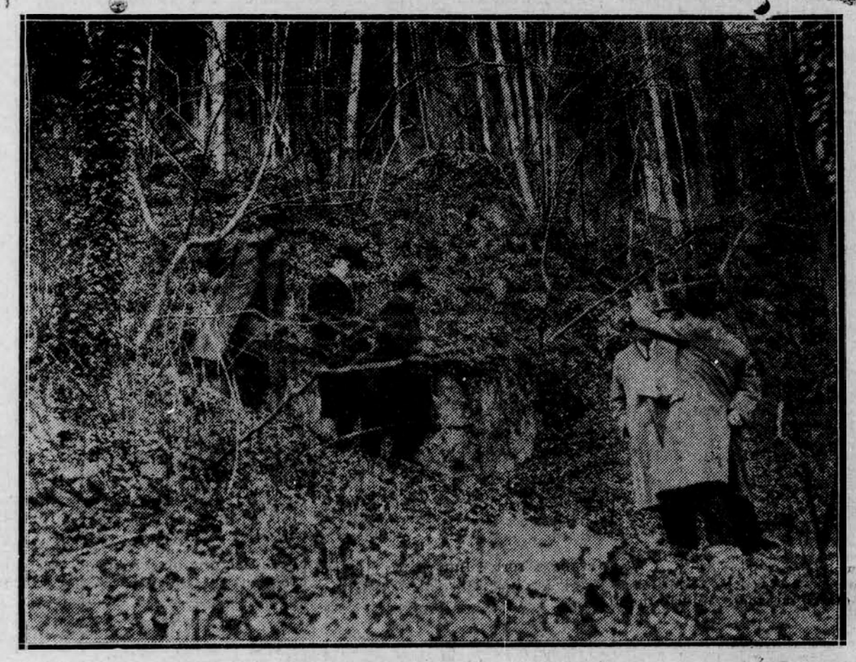
OF FIRST-CLASS IMPORTANCE

Sir George Schuster treated the diversion of seabourne traffic to Kathiawar as an urgent question of first-class importance and promised earliest consideration.

Concluding, Sir George Schuster said that they should adjust themselves to lower prices, for he saw no chance, in the near future, of prices reverting to the 1928 level. He always liked the change of atmosphere in the Council and he liked to come and address them. He hoped that his successor would receive the same courtesy from the Council as had been extended to him and would have a more prosperous time.—A. P.



Leopold III takes oath as the new King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales being present.



The Police Chief of Brussels investigating at the spot where the body of the King of Belgians was found.

FAMOUS INDO-LOGIST DEAD

(From Aziz Azad)

MOSCOW, March 5.

The death has occurred of the academician M.S.F. Oldenburg, at Leningrad. M. Oldenburg was an outstanding Indologist and a renowned Oriental Linguist. He was an author of 750 books, of which 200 are on India.

From 1904 to 1929 he was Secretary of the Russian Academy of Science. The last post he held was as head of the Academy of Science of Tajikistan Branch.

VICTORY FOR WORKERS

New Spanish Cabinet Passes Order In Their Favour

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MADRID, Mar. 4.

Senor Larroux, whose seventieth birthday falls to-day, returns to power with diminished strength and prestige. The new Government has a very bad press. It is generally believed that the reshuffle has only worsened the situation. It is patent that builders are the immediate cause for the crisis and the new Government's order that employers should accept men's terms with retrospective provision is regarded as great a victory for workers. Much depends whether employers to-morrow indicate that they submit to Government's order. Meanwhile, big and little strikes are being engineered throughout the country, socialists ranging themselves against what they term as seige by "Vaticanists and Labour"

The Immediate vital question is the budget which must be passed or the old one praoogued by April 1.

The new Finance Minister is likely to decide prorogation, as he profoundly disapproves of the wasteful- bureaucratic expendi ture, which presents the main obstacle in balancing the budget.

SPANISH PREMIER'S WARNING

Inexorable Measures Will Be Taken Against Extremists

MADRID, March 5.

Senor Lerroux at a banquet in celebration of his birthday, declared he would be inexorable in the measures he would take against all extremists, however highly placed, who provoked disorder.

All disturbances would be sternly suppressed, even if they involved bloodshed.

Three demonstrators were injured in a disturbance, involving shooting at Valladolid, before the ceremony for the fusion of two Fascist parties.

While three gunmen fired on a tramcar in Barcelona seriously injuring a conductor, who is not expected to survive.—Reuter.

ALLEGED PLOT TO KILL MUSSOLINI

Anti-Fascist Exiles To Be Tried As Brains Behind It

ROME, March 4.

Three distinguished anti-Fascist exiles, well-known in intellectual circles in Paris and London, are alleged to be the brains behind the four accused plotting against Signor Mussolini.

The exiles will be tried "in contumaciam."—Reuter.

EXPLODED BOMB IN ST. PETER'S

An earlier telegram says:—

The allegation of an attempt to assassinate Signor Mussolini has been made in connection with a trial which will open on March 16 before a special tribunal.

The defence state that four men, Renato, Cianca, Claudio Cicanca (son of the former), Leone Buccilioni, and Pasquale Capasso stand charged with exploding a bomb on the portico of St. Peter's on June 26, 1932 during Mass. It is alleged that when arrested, they were preparing a poison gas bomb with which they intended to attempt to kill Signor Mussolini. It is asserted that they are in the pay of well-known Italian anti-Fascists in Paris, and London.

It is expected that the first three will be sentenced to be shot dead, while the fourth will be given twenty years penal.

BLUE SHIRTS FIRED UPON

Civic Guards Charge Disturbers Of Meeting

DUBLIN, Mar 5.

Several baton charged occurred and detectives fired shots in the air during the disorders at Ballybunnion before the meeting addressed by Messrs. O'Sullivan and Blythe. Several were injured by stones and many windows were broken

Trouble began when a party of Blue Shirts cycling from Listowel was fired on by unknown persons. Stones greeted their arrival at Ballybunnion

The Civic Guards repeatedly charged and eventually chased the assailants in the direction of Ballyduff.

The meeting was held but the guards had a heavy task preserving order—Reuter's Special Service.

NAZIS FIGHT UNEMPLOYMENT

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, March 5

The success of National Socialism in reducing unemployment and improving trade was recounted by Dr. Goebbels, propaganda Minister, opening the Leipzig fair. He claimed that out of 6 million unemployed existing in January 1933, now there were only 3-3/4 million, which it is hoped to reduce by another 2 million following the initiation of Government's second campaign against unemployment.

CALL-OVER ON LINCOLNSHIRE

LONDON, March 5.

The following is the callover on Lincolnshire:—

10/1 Generous Gift (Taken and Offered).

14/1 Versicle (Offered).

100/9 Quartz.

100/7 Ole King Sole (Taken and Offered).

100/7 Play On (Offered).

18/1 Totaig (Offered). 20/1 Taken.

20/1 St. Oswald (Offered), 22/1 Taken.

22/1 Soldier (Offered), 25/1 Taken.

25/1 Creme Caramel (Offered), 33/1 Taken.

25/1 Ringmaster (Offered).

33/1 Bleu de Roi (Offered), 40/1 Taken.

Shove Halfpenny was scratched at 9 a.m. to-day.

For Grand National

The following is the callover for Grand National:—

100/7 Delaneige (Offered).

100/7 Golden Miller (Offered).

20/1 Ready Cash (Offered), 22/1 Taken.

20/1 Sorley Boy (Offered).

20/1 Southern Hero (Offered).

40/1 Trocadero (Offered), 50/1 Taken.—Reuter's Special.

DRAW FOR F. A. CUP SEMI-FINALS

LONDON, March 5.

The following is the draw for Football Association Cup Seminals to be played on March 17:

Manchester City Versus Aston Villa (playing at Huddersfield).

Leicester Versus Portsmouth (at Birmingham.) Reuter Special

C. P. MINISTRY DEFEATED

'Miscellaneous Transferred' Demand Thrown Out

NAGPUR, March 5.

Once again the C. P. Ministry has been defeated at to-day's sitting of the C. P. Legislative Council.

The Nationalists and the Democrats succeeded in throwing out the entire demand of Rs. 6,31,998 under the head "miscellaneous transferred" by 34 votes to 33.

Consequent upon this defeat, it is anticipated, the resignation of Messrs. Choubal and Shareef, the Ministers will follow to-morrow.—(United Press).

BUSY DAY FOR SHOLAPUR POLICE

Strikers Hold Demonstrations At Narsing Girji Mill

SHOLAPUR, Mar. 5.

The mill strikers gave another anxious day to Sholapur City today and kept the police constantly on the stretch.

With the exception of the Jam Mill, which since its closure yesterday following a clash between sections of its workmen has continued idle, all other mills opened to-day but with a depleted attendance. The workmen in the Vishnu, Lakshmi and Morarji group of mills were only 40 to 50 per cent of normal while the Narsingirji mill had an almost full complement.

This mill became at once an object of the strikers' attention.

MEETING AT PARK MAIDAN.

A meeting was held at the Park Maidan addressed by "outside" labour leaders, Messrs. Mirajkar and Parulekar and local leaders, who exhorted the strikers to continue the strike and induce more men, especially from the Narsingirji mill, to join them.

After the meeting the strikers marched in a body to the Narsingirji mill chawls situated near the mill apparently with the object of rushing into the mill compound. The mill authorities, however, took prompt counter measures. They closed the gates and placed a strong guard of mill sepoys, while the officers kept a close watch on the behaviour of the men inside the mill.

POLICE ON ALERT.

The police were on the alert and were guarding all strategic points. Thus the strikers found themselves forestalled at the front gate. They walked round to the rear of the mill but were faced with a similar situation. They, therefore, dispersed and proceeded to the adjoining streets where the police continued to keep watch.—A. P.

ROOSEVELT'S INAUGURATION ANNIVERSARY

Celebrated By Cabinet In Washington

WASHINGTON, March 5.

President Roosevelt, twelve members of the Cabinet, Vice-President Garner, and Speaker Rainey dined at a hotel here to discuss events since his inauguration of March 4, 1933.

Previously President Roosevelt worked on a broadcast speech to be delivered at 11 a.m. (E.S.T.) on March 5 in which he is expected to reveal the future of the National Recovery Administration.

MAHATMAJI REACHES PATNA ON MARCH 11

Readers' Views

GERMAN DOCTORS IN INDIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few days ago I came across an article contributed by a member of the Bombay medical profession, discussing the question of some German (Jew) doctors recently practising in Bombay and suggesting that they should be debarred from such practice by Government as there are no similar facilities for India-qualified doctors to establish themselves in practice in Germany.

Whether the number of recently arrived German doctors be thirty or three I do not think that it should be the issue in this case. The issue that the local medical profession has to face, is one affecting a number of German doctors who are political exiles from their own Fatherland and by no stretch of imagination can be described as invading the preserve of the Indian medical men. I am very sorry that this question bears the tainted stamp of having been discussed from a very narrow bread-and-butter point of view. I am very loathe to believe that any important or predominant section of the Bombay medical profession subscribes to the views expressed therein and I for one would warn my brother practitioners against being carried away into giving countenance to that sort of attitude. That kind of propaganda, in addition to being palpably selfish, is most undignified in this particular case, as it seeks to deprive the poor exiled unfortunate doctors of a chance of making a living in order to keep their bodies and souls together, at a time when they stand in very great need of our fullest sympathy in their misfortunes and, to say the least, it is not worthy the fair name of the local medical profession. What does it matter if they happen to be Germans and in addition to be Jews? What real harm have these poor exiles done to us? I maintain that they are unfortunate human beings and as such they are fully deserving of our sympathy. India has given refuge to harassed races before now and I am sure we are not yet so degenerated as to shut our doors against these much harassed Jewish doctors. Germany has driven them out because of political differences and I do not see any reason why we should ally ourselves with the Nazis. The doctors have been deprived of their homes and also of the chance of making a living in their own Fatherland, mainly because they happened to be Jews. If there were ever a case for fullest sympathy, it is the case of these exiled doctors and I would ask my fellow-brethren of the medical profession not to countenance undignifying—nay I would go further and say unbecoming the necessity of taking immediate measures to prevent the diversion of cotton trade from the city and while being prepared to co-operate to the fullest extent possible with government and other public bodies in the matter, the corporation regret that owing to their very precarious financial position, they are not in a position to forego the revenue from the Town Duty on cotton and therefore request Government that they will be pleased to give Corporation an alternative source of revenue which would enable them to recoup the loss to be suffered by them through the abolition of the duty or at least to retain the duty on the cotton consumed by cotton mills within the city of Bombay."

The Municipal Commissioner also read a statement similar to the one made by the Mayor which he will place before the House at a latter date in the form of minutes for confirmation.

Prof. V. G. Rao seconded the resolution.

Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna said the position of the Government as well as the Corporation was difficult in view of the fact that by abolition of the town duty the Government will lose Rs. 11 lakhs while the corporation Rs. 9 lakhs annually.

ADJOURNMENT CARRIED.

At this stage, Sir J. B. Boman-Behram moved to adjourn the House till Tuesday and in the meantime to come to a definite decision on the question of replying to the Government by forming the House into a committee. The adjournment was carried and the Corporation will meet on Tuesday at 3-30 p.m. and in the meantime the Committee of the whole House proceeded to consider the question.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S BUST.

At an earlier stage the Corporation considered the report of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee in which a letter from Mr. V. V. Vagh dated 11th December 1933 was considered,

Mr. Vagh forwarded a photograph of the life-size bust made by him of the late Mr. V. J. Patel (when he was President of the Legislative Assembly) from his sittings within two hours for a practical demonstration given to the members of the Art Society of India and stated that the bust was so life-like that Mr. Patel himself and the Chairman of the Art Society expressed their admiration at the feat."

The Committee resolved: "That it be recommended to the Corporation that the applicant be informed that as it is not customary for the Corporation to purchase busts they regret that ha they cannot accept his offer.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala moved to adopt the report. Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment that the matter be sent back to the Committee for re-consideration and to report whether it was not possible to have the bust of Mr. Patel in the Corporation Hall.

Mr. Nariman said Mr. Patel deserved a place in the Corporation Hall on account of his outstanding merits as a President of the Corporation. There were a number of busts in the Corporation Hall and he wanted to know from the Municipal Commissioner if

(Continued from page 1)

resentatives of the Corporation:

"Government have embodied in this letter their own view point and I would therefore like to supplement it by a few observations as to what we as representatives of the Corporation had to say on the proposed suspension, reduction or abolition of the cotton duty. The representatives made it very clear that they were as anxous as any one else to prevent the diversion of trade which vitally affected the prosperity of the city. If therefore they did not atonce agree to the proposed abolition or suspension, it was not because of their unwillingness to co-operate, but because they were not in a position to do so. The financial position of the corporation as disclosed by the latest budget estimates was very precarious and the foregoing of an amount of nine lakhs of rupees would leave them without any surplus cash balance as required under the law.

COLLECTION AT MILLS?

As regards the Government objection that the refunding of the Town Duty would leave no revenue during the year 1934-35, it was pointed out that if it was so arranged that the Town Duty was collected from and at the mills, the difficulty about refunds would be solved. It is now for the Corporation to decide whether they will urge upon Government the desirability of exploring this method before finally deciding the issue.

ALTERNATIVE SOURCE.

Mr. Meyer Nissim then moved the following resolution:

"That with reference to the letter from the Government the Ma-

KERSONDAS MULJEE'S CENTENARY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the Centenary of the famous Hindu Social Reformer, Mr. Kersondas Muljee, I beg to make, as a member of the General Committee, these two suggestions to those who have organised the movement.

If the funds be large enough a Widows' Home bearing Mr. Kersondas' name be established, similar to Sadanand Ashram, in Bombay as he was a great pioneer of Hindu Widow Marriage. But I am afraid considering the present times the funds may not be so large. Hence I suggest that a statue should be erected in a suitable place in Bombay in token of Mr. Kersondas' victory in the famous Maharaj Libel Case and other achievements. This can be done at a cost of Rs. 10,000 which amount is most likely to be raised as so many well-known and leading gentlemen have joined in the movement and Rs. 5000 have been already collected. Mr. Kersondas was a personal friend of my father the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalli. I wish that his memory may be perpetuated in a way that is worthy of us and worthy of his great name whose light though shines by itself, it is our duty to show by some solid act of recognition our gratitude to-wards him, our National Hero.—Yours, etc.,

NOWROZJEE SORABJEE BENGALEE.

59, Wodehouse Road,
Colaba, March 5.

A Welcome Candidature

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a source of genuine satisfaction to find highly educated ladies evincing a lively interest in the shifting sands of University education in the Bombay Presidency by seeking election to the University Senate from the Registered Graduates Constituency. No fewer than five fellows returned by the Registered Graduates are due to retire by rotation in June next. Mrs. Jayashri Raiji, who took her B.A. degree in Philosophy some sixteen years ago and has since her graduation been an active worker in the field of education, has decided to offer her candidature for one of the five vacancies in the well-grounded conviction that the registered graduates will lend her their solid support.

The problems affecting higher education for women have not hitherto received a square deal because women's reactions to the curricula ordered by men have not found expression in periodic meetings of the Senate. The claims of women on the one hand, and those of Greater Gujarat on

been effectively voiced either in the Senate or in the Academic Council in consequence of the alarming disparity between the magnitude of the interests involved and the infinitesimally small number of their exponents. The election of Mrs. Jayashri Raiji will thus be a service the importance of which can hardly be overrated.—Yours, etc.,

A REGISTERED GRADUATE

Lal Bagh Market

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We, the Muslims of 'F' Ward, have learnt with astonishment that the Municipal Commissioner has issued a licence for a new market in the Lal Bagh area, completely disregarding the interests of the present Muslim market-owner, whose claims have been set aside.

We thought that the question had already been settled to the satisfaction of the Muslims. It was on the assurance given to us by the Hon. Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha and Mr. Hussenbhoy Laljee that Government had promised to see that justice was done, that the mass meeting of protest organised by the Muslims of this City last year, was called off.

We hereby request the Hon. Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha and Mr. Hussenbhoy Laljee to explain the position to us and the reasons for Government having broken their pledge, if such a pledge was actually given, as we were led to believe.—Yours etc.,

ISMAIL ESHA & 200 OTHERS.

Release Obeidullah Khan!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Like the Bourbons, the I.C.S.'s can neither learn nor unlearn; and so they cause endless distress to the people. Here is the case of young Obeidullah Khan. He is a nephew of the Frontier Gandhi; and acted as his Private Secretary for some time. He has been incarcerated for over two years. He is suffering from T.B., and his condition is causing grave anxiety to his relations and friends and to a large circle of Frontier men. There have been persistent demands for the release of this young man, who is cultured, capable and popular. Are not the Government embittering the people on the Frontier by detaining in jail a popular figure, whose life is hanging by a thin thread? Has wisdom forsaken the I.C.S's? Let us hope, it will dawn even at this eleventh hour.—Yours etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Will Our Readers Complete Two Lakhs By That Date?

Only Rs. 20,000 More Are Required

Mahatmaji has suspended the Harijan programme so as to be able to devote all his time to relief work in Bihar. Will our readers not facilitate his work by prompt contributions?

Rajen Babu in his letter to us appreciates the efforts made by our readers. But Bihar's need is great and urgent, and he wants them to pay as much as they can.

The Government of India, Rajen Babu complains, have not given adequate help to Bihar. For rebuilding houses, the midle-classes must raise loans, while the poorer classes will depend wholly on private charity. It is your duty to hasten to their help.

According to latest statistics available the loss in towns only, apart from the countryside, in the devastated area, is estimated at 10 crores.

"As more and more information comes in, the more tremendous does the task appear to be. We have to help sufferers in rebuilding their houses, repairing and replacing damaged wells and reclaiming large tracts of land covered with sand. But, more than anything else, I am apprehending a severe famine within the next two months which may necessitate the distribution of food to the people, whose number may swell to lakhs"—So says Babu Rajendra Prasad in his latest appeal. Will our readers be so callous as to fail to respond to the appeal?

On Monday our readers contributed Rs. 700. This makes the total collection up-to-date Rs. 1,80,400.

Bihar's need is great and urgent and Bombay must maintain its reputation by paying the most it can and as soon as it can. Our readers must, at least, subscribe two lakhs.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

In this humanitarian work all service counts. The rupee of a poor man is as welcome as a thousand rupees of a rich man. We, therefore, appeal to heads of offices and firms to collect subscriptions from their employees and send the amounts to us to be forwarded to Babu Rajendraprasad.

We publish below list of contributions received on Monday::——

List of Earthquake Relief Fund Received on 5-3-34 as below:

An Indorian	25 0
Mistresses and girls of Seth Gokaldas Tejpal girls school 2nd Instalment	16 0
Rijhu	5 0
Udavada station collection Through Ambalal M. Patel 2nd Instalment as below	69 0
Seth Ramlalji Bhusari	21 0
Mr. Gaupatrao	5 0
Mr. Kundanlal	2 0
Mr. Gynanachand	3 0
Shree Dinkarrao	1 0
Shree Gulabbhai Nichhabhai	1 0
Shree Ranchhod Lalu	1 0
Pathan Ejjalakhan	3 0
Mukadam Durga Yallapa	3 0
Shree Daji Bhikha	3 0
Vidyadat Balas Chekar	1 0
Lalubhai Balas Chekar	1 0
Bhanabhai Nagarji	2 0
Umedchand Harakhchand	1 0
Post-Master A. S. Syaid	5 0
Fulabhai Patel	2 0
Shantilal Virchand	1 0
Cont. Dayal Radaka	1 0
Pandya Ramshanker Naranji	1 0
Sapurji Udavadia	1 0
Jechand Umedchand	1 0
Kesharichand Nanchand	1 0
Gandia Bhana	1 0
Gandia Somala	1 0
Lakhama Simala	1 0
Nanaji Kalia	1 0
Dhedaka Ukadia	1 0
Gokal Saradia	1 0
Magan Rupa	1 0
Patalia Jivan	1 0
Rs.	69
Shantilal and other children	1 5
	2 0
N. Ramrao	5 0
A. Parsi Symphathiser	
Resident of Uran Through Lalbhai Abhechandas as below	18 8
Ramises Sarada Karlek	5 0
Ramdas Ambaidas	5 0
Ratanji Barjorji	2 0
Fulabhai Dajibhai	2 0
Pandurang Vinayak Kaneker	2 0
Ardeshar Jamshedji Sarafand Gajanan Malhar Sure	1 8
Dhondu Laxman and Laxaman Ramji Mere	1 0
Rs.	18 8
M. Hussain News-paper seller	1 0
B J. Mehta	5 0
One Sympathiser	5 0
J. L.	3 0
In memory of Mr. and Mrs. Jal. S. Gazadar Through their daghter Mrs. P. P. Mistry	25 0
Ajit Kumar Nensidas Through C. T. Shah Crown Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	51 0
Chandulal T. Shah Crown Life In. Co., Ltd. 2nd inst.	150 0
Narayandas Khusaldas Shroff Ankaleswar	.5 0
Jayasukhlal Naginlal Harakisan Ramdasswalla	5 0
In Secred memory of Late Bai Bhuri w/o Maneklal Ratanji through Trustees	10 0
Shimoon S. Karachiwalla Surat	21 0
Mr. D. B. Chitre	5 0
Mr. G. V. Kuvalkar	1 4
Master Kamlakar Paivardhen	1 0
In residence of Virasad (Dt. Borasad) Through Vaidya Mahipatram as below	100 0
Amin Vallabhbhai Nathabhai	11 0
Iswarbhai Tulsibhai	11 0
Kashi Vithalbhai	5 0
Shah Ambalal Girdharlal	5 0
Naranbhai Shivabhai	3 0
Dwarkadas Chunibhai	2 0
Nathabhai Ottambhai	2 0
Parsotam Lalubhai	2 0
Asabhai Samalibhai	2 0
Amin Apabhai Nathabhai	2 0
Maganbhai Motibhai	2 0
Chaturbhai Nathabhai	2 0
Hirabhai Nathabhai	2 0
Lalubhai Trikambhai	2 0
Parsotam Vallabhbhai	2 0
Kasibhai Lalubhai	2 0
Naranbhai Dhanjibhai	2 0
Mahipatram Jetharam	1 0
Gordhan Bhadrishanker	1 0
Parsotam Amratlal	1 0
Motibhai Samalbhai	1 0
Chunibhai Dhanjibhai	1 0
Zaverbhai Mathurbhai	1 0
Maganbhai Zaverbhai	1 0
Kasibhai Zaverbhai	1 0
Jivabhai Zaverbhai	1 0
Ravjibhai Jivabhai	1 0
Parabhubhai Haribhai	1 0
Shankarbhai Mathurbhai	1 0
Vallabhbhai Mathurabhai	1 0
Motibhai Vithalbhai	1 0
Ishwarbhai Gordhanbhai	1 0
Parsotam Zaverbhai	1 0
Soobhagyachand Gordhandas	1 0
Bhailal Chhotabhai	1 0
Chunilal Lalubhai	1 0
Chunilal Dahyabhai	1 0
Iswarbhai Hirabhai	1 0
Hirabhai Mathurbhai	1 0
Chunibhai Samalbhai	1 0
Tulsibhai Parasotam	1 0
Shivabhai Bhokhanbhai	1 0
Soomabhai Nalabhai	1 0
Narshibhai Samalbhai	1 0
Chaturbhai Lalubhai	1 0
Shivabhai Vithalbhai	1 0
Ishurbhai Nagardas	1 0
Bahecharbhai Hirabhai	1 0
Shivabhai Mathurbhai	1 0
Ambalal Parsotam	1 0
Hadhibhai Parsotam	1 0
Chhanabhai Dadubhai	1 0
Hirabhai Desaibhai	1 0
Methabhai Narshibhai	1 0
Manibhai Parsotam	1 0
Nathalal Hargovind	1 0
Miscelaneous	3 0
Rs.	101
Less M. O. Fee	1 0
Rs.	100 0
Mr. E. D. Mistry (Solapur)	5 0
A. Youth	1 0
Khusaldas Laxaman	5 0
Seth Motilal Mohandas (Mahuvawalla)	100 0
Galalbhai Vanamalidas Parekh	25 0

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

The Only Remedy

The action of the Secretary of the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association in treating the pressmen in the manner he did should not come as a surprise, seeing that all through the Cricket Tour, the Board of Cricket Control or bodies affiliated to it have not acted in a proper way with the press. In Bangalore, pressmen had to walk out in a body as a protest against the treatment meted out to them. In Bombay during the First Test proper arrangements were not made. Protests or indignation against such actions would never improve matters. If there were Indians with a will of their own at the head of affairs the Indian Test players would never have been subjected to the humiliation that they were subjected to at Madras. The only way by which a recurrence of such incidents could be avoided is to get the full control of the Board of Cricket Control in India into the hands of individuals who are vigilantly jealous in maintaining the self-respect of Indians and vindicating the prestige of Indian Cricket.

G. I. P. Fares

Why has the G.I.P. Railway reduced the fares of first class tickets from Bombay to Poona and not of the second, inter or the third classes? It appears that the Railway suffered a loss of as much as 9 per cent. in their earnings on the first class traffic between 1932-1933 and therefore, they decided as an experimental measure to reduce the 'first class' fares. In regard to the second class, the railway management do not see their way to reduce the fares in spite of the fact that there has been a fall in the traffic and also in the revenue under this head. In regard to the third class, the railway company admit that in 1932-1933 there was a decrease in the number of passengers and also in the earnings by ordinary trains, though there was a marked increase by the Express and the Mail traffic.

BOMBAY MAYOR EXPLAINS GOVERNMENT'S OFFER

EXCISE DUTY ON MATCHES TO STAY

What Govt. Have Up Their Sleeves

NEW DELHI, Mar. 5.

Officials here think that the public is being unjustifiably fleeced in respect of certain taxes which have led to higher charges. For instance Departmental officials calculated that far from the tax on tobacco, putting up the price of imported cigarettes, it should have even slightly lowered their prices. Then again, as regards sugar, they declare that it was generally known for sometime that excise duty was about to be imposed and there was no reason why the manufacturers of the public should think that they have been taken unawares.

PROFIT FOR MIDDLEMEN.

As regards matches, it is admitted that the tax amounts to doubling the price and that it hits poor people hard for the reason that 99 per cent of the matches are consumed by poorer classes. But the Government argument is that if a lower duty had been imposed the differences between that and the retail price would have gone into pocket of middlemen and that, as masses do not buy matches in dozens, the State would have been deprived of the extra revenue without helping the consumer.

PERMANENT IMPOSITION.

Excise duty on matches is a permanent imposition and there is no chance of its being lifted in the future. All that Government expects is that if as a result of the new taxation proposals, surplus accrues, it would be used for relieving taxes in other directions and restoring the salary cut. Government — thinks customs revenues have touched the bottom and that improvement should take place hereafter. The January returns are already encouraging and an improvement of two crores during the next year should not be considered an impossibility.—A. P. Special.

SMALL-POX IN BHAVNAGAR

Roll And Creates Panic

BHAVNAGAR, Mar. 5.

Latest reports indicate that that the epidemic of small-pox is spreading rapidly in the State territory.

The death roll has already reached 1,000.

Bhavnagar, Mahuva and Nari are the worst affected areas where people have got panicky. —(United Press)

MAKE ROOM FOR BETTER MAN!

KARACHI, March 5.

Some influential Hindu leaders in Sind have appealed to Sjt. Dalumal, M.L.C., a shoe maker of Karachi, to resign so that they might be able to elect an able Hindu who should safeguard the interests of the Sind Hindus.—United Press.

Industrial Arts Exhibition

BARODA, March 5.

The Industrial Arts Exhibition, was opened this morning by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. It has been organised by Indian Arts Exhibitors, Mr. Chandlal Keshavdas Shah, being the chief promoter.—United Press.

THE INDIO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

(Continued from Page 6).

REGRETTABLE FEATURE

A decade ago the choice was made that the industries of this country should be developed by a policy of "Discriminating Protection" so that our economic life might be more "balanced" so that we need not depend on the export of our produce, and import of finished goods. The significance of this Agreement is not, therefore, so much that it is the first agreement between two Eastern countries or the first agreement thrashed out on Indian soil, as some sentimentalists will have us believe, but that it is the first clear defeat of the Indian Government in its policy of industrializing the country through the "Discriminating Protection" and that, too, at the hands of a country which it is doubtful whether it could have and would have continued the boycott for any length of period. Apart from what has been said before this appears to be the most regrettable feature of this Agreement.

Dismissed For Alleged Corruption

SECUNDERABAD, (Dn.) March 5.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government have dismissed from their service Mr. Pandurang, Tahsildar at Huzurnagar, against whom several complaints of corruption had been made.

The departmental enquiry which was held later on proved that the charges were well-founded.—United Press.

NOW THAT C. D. MOVEMENT HAD WANED

"Perhaps Govt. Did Not Want To Proceed With Village Panchayat Scheme"

M. L. C. ARGUES BUT GENERAL SECRETARY GIVES COUNSEL OF PATIENCE

The fact that the Government of Bombay had not incurred any expenditure for the promotion of the Village Panchayat scheme although a sum of Rs. 25,000 was provided in the budget last year was the subject of criticism in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday.

The debate arose on a cut motion proposed by Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik to reduce by Rs. 500 the demand for a grant of Rs. 5,41,000 made under the head "Miscellaneous (transferred)."

The mover explained that his object in moving the cut was to draw the attention of the members to the fact firstly the allotment of Rs. 25,000 for Village Panchayat work had not been utilised by Government and secondly the next year's budget made no provision for expenditure on the scheme.

THEIR PET SCHEME.

Supporting the motion Syad Miran Mahomed Shah asked Government whether they proposed to consign to the waste paper basket their pet scheme for the promotion of which, the Village Panchayat Act was passed last year. He was of opinion that unless Government provided funds for working out the scheme there was no chance of its making any headway in the villages.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona) criticised Government for allowing the budget grant of Rs. 25,000 to lapse without having spent a single pie for the uplift of the villages. He emphasised that Government must encourage the working of the scheme as the villagers needed guidance in such matters as sanitation and said that the money could have been used for propaganda work.

"NOW THAT C. D. WANED."

Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara) blamed Government for giving a go-by to their own scheme inspite of provision having been made for the same. He was inclined to believe that Government launched the scheme to be used as a means of approaching the villagers when the Civil Disobedience Movement was strong and now that the movement and waned perhaps they did not want to proceed further with the scheme.

PLEA FOR PATIENCE.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Secretary to General Department, said that the funds provided for the Village Panchayat scheme had not been utilised because Government had not made up their minds in what manner the moneys should be spent. There was a suggestion that the village panchayats in the presidency should be given grants-in-aid but this did not seem feasible. So far about 250 panchayats had been started and if the money was divided each would get a bare sum of Rs. 100. In a year's time more than a thousand panchayats were expected to be established. For this reason Government had come to the conclusion that it was a mistake to start panchayats on a basis of grants-in-aid. As regards carrying on propaganda work, the Local Self-Government Institute had offered a suggestion to train paid organisers but the late Sir Rustom Vakil who sponsered the Act did not favour the suggestion. The speaker concluded by asking the members to wait in patience till Government did the needful in the matter.

Further discussion was adjourned till Tuesday.

TOBACCO DEALERS' GRIEVANCES.

Earlier the Council considered a cut motion moved by Mr. P. R. Chikodi to reduce by Rs. 100 the petty establishment charges of the Tobacco Excise Department. He desired to know why the temporary staff was being maintained by the department and voiced the various grievances of the retail and wholesale tobacco dealers.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, Secretary, Revenue Department said that as the Tobacco Act did not restrict the number of shops to be opened, and in consequence the licenses had enormously increased and if this work had to be done by the offices of the Collector or Mamlatdar it would involve delay and seriously hinder the licensees. A temporary staff had therefore been employed to cope with the work.

The cut motion was withdrawn and the original grant was passed.

BOY OF 16 TO WED GIRL OF 18

Sarda Act Case In Burdwan

BURDWAN, March 5.

The first case under the Sarda Act was filed here to-day before the District Magistrate by Bhola Nath Choudhury of Putsuri.

According to the complainant one Dharma Das Choudhuri in collusion with other members of his family induced, by making false representations, the complainant's son aged only 16 years to marry Dharma Dase's sister Devala Devi, a girl of 18 years.

The District Magistrate has issued summons calling upon the bride's brother and mother to answer the charge preferred against them.—United Press.

Don't Miss It!

"Chronicle-Sentinel" Earthquake Number

It will contain Special Messages and contributions dealing with the Bihar Earthquake and problems arising therefrom, from the following among others.

Mahatma Gandhi
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
Babu Rajendra Prasad
Dr. M. C. Javle, Mayor of Bombay.
Syt. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mayor of Calcutta.
Acharya P. C. Ray
Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
M. A. Jinnah
M. S. Aney
Prof. C. N. Vakil
Prof. S. K. Mitra
Prof. K. T. Shah
Mrs. Hansa Mehta
R. P. Masani
Dr. S. C. Roy (Director, Colaba Observatory)
Sachchidananda Sinha
K. F. Nariman
Dr. S. N. Sen, (Director, Alipore Observatory)
Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed
Hon. Syed Abdul Aziz
Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas
Hon. Syed Hossain Imam
L. R. Tairsee
S. Satyamurti
J. K. Mehta
B. G. Horniman
Gaya Prasad Singh, M.L.A.,
M. C. Chagla
K. M. Munshi
Sardar Sardul Singh
R. R. Batheja
Nagindas T. Master

Besides there will be descriptive accounts of the harrowing scenes and of the work of relief carried on by the Behar Central Relief Committee, Tata Relief Party, the Ramakrishna Mission party, etc.

The Special Number will be profusely illustrated with photographs of the scene of the disaster.

PRICE: As. 4

As. 2 per copy will go to the Earthquake Relief Fund

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE

As Seen Through Official Eyes

We publish below the second of a series of articles officially contributed on India's military expenditure. The articles constitute an apoogia for the existing military expenditure which the country regards as crushing and unjustifiable. We publish the series without, of course, accepting any responsibility for the views expressed therein.

(Officially Contributed.)

II.

In the previous article an attempt was made to show that the actual current cost of the defence of India was not so high as might be supposed from a casual perusal of the total figures in the Defence Estimates. It is now necessary to give some account of the tasks that the armed forces are called upon to perform in order to preserve the peace and security of the country. We may then go on to examine the strength, structure and organisation of these forces; and so eventually, be in a better position to judge, firstly, whether the forces in themselves are excessive and, secondly, whether their cost is capable of reduction.

TASK OF NAVY.

To deal first of all with the sea, it is, of course, a fact that the duties of an Indian neval force in peace are neither spectacular nor even, perhaps, of great immediate practical value to the State. Assistance from the sea was, it is true, employed with great effect at a critical moment in the Mappilla Rebellion of 1921; but occasions for naval intervention of this kind are mercifully rare; and the main function of the Royal Indian Marine, as indeed of any naval force in the world, during peace time, is to be ready for war. On the other hand the enormous coast line of India would be peculiarly vulnerable in war, if any naval power were to succeed in establishing a base in Indian waters; and the exploits of the Emden in 1914 are sufficient to show that tremendous moral, not to mention material, damage can be inflicted even by isolated raiders. Many thousands of people fled from Madras within a few days of the Emden's visit.

Turning now to the Army, which for the purposes of this article, may be taken also to include the Air Force, one cannot do better, in searching for a clear definition of its functions, than go back to the series of well-known resolutions which were passed by the Legislative Assembly in 1921.

The Legislative Assembly at that time, while repudiating what they took to be the Imperialistic ideas underlying the Report of the Esher Committee, recommended that the purpose of the Army in India must be held to be "the defence of India against external aggression and the maintenance of internal peace and tranquility." That definition holds as good to-day as it did 12 years ago; and the easiest way of understanding its implications is to examine the three well-known categories into which the armed forces are divided for the purpose of carrying out the duties assigned to them. These are—(1) Internal Security troops; (2) Covering troops; and (3) the Field army.

The classification itself is designed primarily for war conditions. Indeed, every single unit of the Army has a specific function assigned to it in war. Taking the total fighting strength of the Army as 183,000 and the total strength of the Air Force as 2,000, the numbers assigned to Internal Security duties and Lines of Communication in war are roughly 70,000, the covering troops account for about 43,000 and the strength of the Field Army is about 72,000. In peace, the Field Army is also available for Internal Security duties, but the minimum requirements for that purpose must be calculated on the assumed absence of the Field Army from its peace stations.

INTERNAL SECURITY.

The duties of Internal Security troops are well-known and need little description. They are probably the most unpopular that fall to the lot of the soldier, but they are necessary in every country in the world and in India, perhaps more than most. Religious and communal differences unfortunately cannot be ignored any more than the existence of the Terrorist movement; and there are sections of the population whose liability to sudden, and sometimes fanatical, outbursts is only too well-known. In addition, there are treaties with Indian States, which involve an obligation that cannot be disregarded to maintain troops in certain areas; and indeed, in the last resort, the armed forces must be responsible for the preservation of peace and tranquility in all parts of India, including the States.

It is only necessary to give a few facts and figures. The Mappilla rebellion of 1921 involved the employment of 6,000 troops. It took fourteen months and 11,000 troops to suppress the recent Burma rebellion. Over 47,000 troops were used in the operations of 1930-31 against the Red Shirts and Khajuri Plain, Afridis. The terrorist movement in Bengal has made it necessary to transfer two brigades to that part of India and it is hard to say how long they will have to stay there. In addition, troops stood by or were engaged in the prevention or suppression of internal disorders on 118 occasions in 1930-31, 103 occasions in 1931-32, and 39 occasions in 1932-33.

What would happen if disturbances of this kind were to break out simultaneously in different parts of India, or if such troubles were to arise at a time when the Field Army was engaged on the Frontier? The former contingency may be unlikely but it is not impossible. The latter is certainly less unlikely at the moment than it was in 1914.

Bearing in mind that every unit in the Army is allotted specific duties to perform both in peace and war, it is no exaggeration to say that, when emergencies arise and troops have to be moved from one place to another, prolonged and anxious study of the map is necessary before deciding where they are to come from. It would, indeed, be an amazing contention that 70,000 men represent an excessive force to interpose between government and anarchy, scattered as they are throughout a country of such enormous distances and with so vast and varied a population as India.

COVERING TROOPS.

We may now turn to the Covering Troop, whose duties both in peace and war may be summed up in the expression "the control of the frontier tribes." Between what is known as the administrative border and the true frontier of North West India—the Durand Line—there lies a belt of tribal territory, roughly one thousand miles in length and inhabited by a population who, from time immemorial have pursued "the good old rule, the simple plan, that those should take who have the power, and those should keep who can." Every grown man is a potential warrior; their combined fighting strength may be put at nearly half a million; and they possess between them at least 250,000 rifles, most of which are modern weapons of precision.

Against a menace of this character and extent is constantly opposed a force of about 43,000 regular troops. In addition there are the irregular formations—the various bodies of lightly-equipped and mobile Scouts and Levies—to whom a reference has already been made. The strength of these latter forces may be put at about 15,000 men; but, valuable as their work undoubtedly is, their training and organisation impose obvious limitations on their utility; and it is on the regular armed forces that the ultimate responsibility for the peace of the Frontier must lie. That the menace is not an unreal one is proved by the fact that in the last 70 years there have been no less than 26 major campaigns on the Frontier not to mention innumerable raids and small punitive expeditions.

FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

It is interesting to note in this context that the average cost of operations on the Frontier under the close-border policy from 1895 to 1919 was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 50 lakhs a year. The 3rd Afghan war and the occupation of Waziristan from 1919 to 1924 cost nearly Rs. 11 crores a year. Since 1924, under the present policy of civilization and the quartering of troops in Tribal areas, combined with the existence of the Air arm, the expenditure on operations has fallen to Rs. 10½ lakhs a year.

Finally, there is the Field Army —the small mobile force of about 72,000 fighting men which stands between India and the danger of external aggression. Complete freedom of expression is difficult where foreign relations are concerned; and it would obviously be impossible to describe with any precision the duties allotted to this small force in time of war. There are, however, one or two points on which the critic ought to be clear and with regard to which doubts and misconceptions should be removed.

"OFFENCE, BEST DEFENCE"

In the first place, the possibility that, in certain circumstances, the Field Army may be called upon to play an aggressive part is in no way inconsistent with the principle that the Army in India is maintained for defensive, and not for offensive purposes. The last thing that the Government of India or His Majesty's Government wish to do is to provoke hostilities against any nation in the world. It is a truism, however, that offence is often the best defence; and the position of India would, indeed, be precarious, if she were to deny herself the right to take offensive action of any kind against an aggressor to whatever extent such action might have to be limited.

In the second place, it is a plain fact that the focus of world unrest has shifted eastwards since the Great War and that the Army in India at present occupies the front line of resistance to any threat to the Empire as a whole. Beyond the North-West Frontier of India lie two Powers neither of which is a member of the League of Nations; and behind Afghanistan lies the quarter from which, throughout the ages, as noted by the Simon Commission, the danger to India's territorial integrity has come.

"RUSSIAN PERIL".

The political aims of Russia in the Continent of Asia have never been made a secret and it is an indisputable fact proved by recent experience that to the other natural problems of the Frontier has now been added the danger of Communist propaganda. The menace of Czarist Imperialism may have disappeared, but its place has been taken by a more insidious and, perhaps, an even graver peril.

Finally, it must not be supposed for a moment that India's Field Army is maintained at a strength sufficient or anything like sufficient to withstand and repel aggression from a Great Power. A threat of the kind referred to, if it ever materialises, will be a threat against the British Empire as a whole; and the role of India's Field Army will be to hold the fort and to take such offensive-defensive action as may be possible pending the arrival of reinforcements from England. India's partnership in the Empire entitles her to full support in a major danger of this kind, quite apart from the fact that, owing to her geographical position and the state of world politics, her territories may happen to have to bear the brunt of the attack.

There is no point in proclaiming that this nation or that is not in any way animated by warlike motives, when the hard fact is that it has doubled its army or trebled its military expenditure; and it is even more futile to argue that it is wrong for India to spend so many millions on defence because Canada or Australia, for instance, spend only a fraction of that amount. The problems with which India is faced are without parallel in any other part of the Empire.

(To be continued.)

ADJOURNMENT CARRIED IN BURMA COUNCIL

Unanimous Demand For Refund Of Rice Export Duty

RANGOON, March 5.

The Burma Legislative Council unanimously carried a motion for adjournment moved by Mr. C. G. Wodehouse to express keen disappointment at the non-success of the Burma Government in obtaining refund from the Government of India of at least half the amount contributed by Burma by export duty on rice in view of the fact that the India Government has announced its intention to refund half of the export duty on jute to the producing provinces.

All non-official sections of the house including Indians and Europeans and Indian and Burmese Chambers of Commerce supported the motion.

ANNUAL DEFICIT.

Mr. Wodehouse emphasised that Burma like Bengal was also faced with an annual deficit. He pointed out that Burma's annual deficit per head was annas ten, while Bengal's was annas six. Moreover, Burma was dependent on its rice crop and had no manufactures like Bengal. He also regretted that the Local Government was not as wide awake and clever as the Bengal Government in this connection. He referred to the non-inclusion of Burma in the Indian White Paper and absence of reference to rice export duty, whereas provisions were made in the White Paper for Bengal's jute tax. He hoped that the Local Government would put up a cast iron case for at least a half refund of the rice export duty.

BURDEN ON AGRICULTURISTS.

Speeches in support of the motion 'inter alia' pointed out that the jute export duty was entirely borne by the consumers, while the burden of the rice export duty was shared by the agriculturists at present, though there was a time when Burma was practically the only rice exporting country. References were also made to the "inequity" of the Meston Award. It was pointed out that Burma's case rested on justice and equity and not merely analogy.

FINANCE MEMBER EXPLAINS.

The Finance Member, Mr. Couper, said that in the previous debate on proposals to secure the proceeds of the export taxes on rice for the provincial revenue, Government had taken no active part and to-day he proposed to follow a similar course. But he expressed the opinion that Government would support the motion with such force as it commanded. As to the merits of the case, Government after all were a subordinate Government and had to observe constitutional etiquette.

The Finance Member then detailed how Government on many occasions had mooted on its own initiative proposals in connection with the tax or given cordial co-operation to every proposal on the subject. He also stated that Government's efforts to improve the financial position by getting a refund of the taxes had not been successful, though Government had not been negligent in such matters.—A.P.

ALIPUR PRISONERS GIVE UP HUNGER-STRIKE

CALCUTTA, March 5.

The hungerstrike resorted to by 19 division III political prisoners at the Alipore Central jail since February 16, given up on March 3, as a result of the requests of the non-official visitors to the Jail who have promised to secure the redress of their grievances through negotiation with the authorities.

It will be recalled that their grievances related to the non-supply of writing materials, newspapers, ordinary toilet requirements and standard quality diet

On behalf of the Government, it was contended that these amenities were not provided for division III prisoners according to the Jail Code.—United Press.

DISCHARGED AND EXTERNED FROM BENGAL

CALCUTTA, March 5.

Mrs. Sulata Kar, wife of a distinguished professor in a Calcutta College and herself a graduate of the Calcutta University, who was arrested by the Special Branch of the Police in December last in connection with Grindlay's Bank Case, was discharged yesterday.

She was however immediately served with an order of externment from Bengal.

She is the first lady to be externed from the province under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act.—United Press

BARODA LIBRARIES CONFERENCE

BARODA, March 5.

A number of important resolutions was passed at the Sixth Session of the Baroda State Library Conference.

The Conference appointed a committee of 7 members to prepare a scheme to popularise reading amongst schools.

In another resolution the conference requested for an additional permanent grant of Rs. 10,000 so that all libraries may get equally the State aid.

Another resolution emphasised the necessity of the protection and preservation of manuscripts and books of historical importance to fulfill the obligation of recording a full comprehensive history of Gujarat.

The conference concluded its Session with the appointment of a committee of 16 members from among the libraries in all the four districts of the State.—United Press.

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Latest Commercial News

FURTHER RISE IN INDIAN STERLING LOAN

New York Cotton Prices 4 Points Up

SMALL FLUCTUATIONS IN LONDON GOLD AND SILVER

Steady Tone In Wheat, Oats And Linseed

Bombay, Mar. 5.

On Monday, fluctuations in cross-rates were confined within a narrow range.

DULL TONE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

Absence of any fresh incentive, traders' attitude to await the final outcome of the Ginnings Bill, unfavourable Liverpool cables and scattered profit-taking—all these contributed to impart a dull tone to the New York cotton market. Prices opened slightly easy and thereafter moved within a narrow range.

LONDON GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY BUT SILVER STEADY.

London gold prices ruled slightly easy but silver was steady with a small rise. Wheat and Linseed steady.

Liverpool wheat ruled steady on account of speculative demand and Chicago wheat also maintained a steady tone on account of some commission houses buying. Chicago oats and Argentine linseed were steady.

FURTHER RISE IN INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

The 3-1/2 per cent Indian sterling Loan rose further to £92-1/2.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, March 5.

Previous closing rate	.....	12.17
To-day's opening rate	.....	12.13
Difference	.....	—.04
To-day's closing rate	.....	12.21
Difference	.....	+.04
Broach Expectation	.....	Rs 204

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, March 5.

Previous closing rate	.....	6.37
To-day's opening rate	.....	6.51
Difference	.....	—.03
To-day's closing rate	.....	6.28
Difference	.....	—.09

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, March 5.

In the absence of any fresh incentive evidently due to snags that have cropped in the latest Bankhead bill developments the market lacked vigour with the result that price movements were small and uninteresting. However the general tendency continued quietly steady with traders awaiting the final outcome of the Ginnings' bill.

Trading in May opened at 12.13 i.e. 4 points lower. Trading was quiet with very little business passing and prices showed a somewhat easy tendency on unfavourable Liverpool cables but subsequently prices improved to 12.20 influenced by the steady stock exchange and also due to some speculative buying. However the market again reacted on profittaking and liquidation which forced may back to 12.13.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.21 with a rise of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 5.

The following were the opening quotations:—

May (12.38/12.36) 12.13/12.13
July (12.50/12/48) 12.25/12.24
October (12.68/12.66) 12.41/12.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 5.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.39) 6.36
American May (6.37) 6.27
Egyptian March (8.97) 8.84
Egyptian May (8.90) 8.78

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, March 5.

10-45 p.m.

As the New York cotton futures opened 4 points down, Broach A.-M. moved between Rs. 205 and 203-8 and thereafter improved to Rs. 204 but again eased off to Rs 203-4 at 10-45 p.m.

MYSORE TOOTH PASTE

9 as. a tube from:—
RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & CO.,
81, Princess St., - - - BOMBAY

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, March 5.

Previous closing	.....	5.07 1/2
To-day's closing	.....	5.07

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, March 5.

Previous closing	.....	5.07 7/8
To-day's opening	.....	5.07 1/2
To-day's closing	.....	5.06 15/16
Difference	.....	—.00 15/16

FRANC RATE.

London, March 5.

Previous closing	.....	77.21
To-day's opening	.....	77.15
To-day's closing	.....	76.96
Difference	.....	—.25

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 5.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.07 1/2 and improved to 5.07 5/8. Thereafter the rate gradually declined to 5.07.

The closing rate was 5.06 15/16.

Franc opened at 77.15 and remained steady for some time later easing to 77.09.

The rate finally closed at 76.96.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 5.

The undertone was steady

	Last Price.	To-day's price
Spot	20 1/2d	20 5/8d
Forward	20 9/16d	20 11/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, March 5.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-16-10½	£6-16-10

BULLION

London, March 5.

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (Nil) Nil
Gold (£6-16-10 1/2) £6-16-10
Silver (£20 1/2d) £20 5/8d

DISCOUNTS

London, March 5.

8 months (31-32 p.c.) 31-32 p.c.
4 months (1 p.c.) 1 p.c.
6 months (1 1/16 p.c.) 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, March 5.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6/1-16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.80 7/8) 5-80 1/2
New York on Bombay (38.37) 38.37
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 3/4) 0.96
London on Milan (59.15) 59.00
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 5.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 56 61/14 and 62/2 for ready, Fagun and Chaitra delivery trading was very quiet with practically nothing doing in the absence of any fresh news. The market closed steady at Rs. 56 61/14 and 62/2.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 33/13/9, 33/13/9 and 33/14/3. There was complete lack of activity in speculative dealings and business remained very limited. Prices closed steady at Rs. 33/13/9, 33/13/9 and 33/14/3 for ready, Fagan and Chaitra deliver.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 5.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with May at 53, July 55 and October 56-3/4 i.e. about 1.2d higher. Business was very active on a firmer advices from abroad and good speculative demand.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, March 5.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 87-7/8, July 87-1/4 and September 88-1/4, business was moderately active on some commission house buying.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, March 5.

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 35-3/8 and July 35-1/4 while Rye commenced trading in may at 50. Trading was rather quiet due to the lack of sufficient enquiry but prices remained steady.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, March 5.

Linseed Argentine opened steady and May option gradually improved to 12.18 at noon.

PHILLIP. 5-3-34

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 5.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m in the London markets:—

METALS

Tin (£229 1/4) £229 3/4 irregular.
Lead (£11 1/2) £11 5/8 steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 5/8 to £35 7/8) £35 1/2 to £36 1/4
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-6 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2

JUTE

First Market s.i.f. Continent New Crop March-April (£16 3/4) £16 3/4 sellers
Dundee March (unquoted) £18 1/2
Lightning March (unquoted) £17 1/4.

RUBBER

Spot 4 15/16) 4 31/32 paid and buyers.
April-June (5 1/32 5 1/16 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Mar-April (£11 5/16) £11 7/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta March-April (£11 1/8) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata March-April £29 3/8 £9 7/16 sellers
Rapeseed Toria Mar-April (£8 7/8) £9 sellers.

JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY EASIER

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

In the Share Market to-day Jute Shares ruled slightly easier after week end and moderate business resulted. In Coals (uly limited business took place at about quotation rates. Teas were steady. In Miscellaneous only Engineering shares were in fair demand. Burn and Co., (Ordinary) advanced up to Rs 215 while Indian Iron and Indian Galvanizing were marked up to Rs. 5/11 and Rs. 9/12 respectively.

Government securities were very strong. Following were closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. paper 87/15 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent. loan 1947/50 97/5; 4 per cent. loan 1960/70 102/11; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 114/12 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 107/2; 5 1/2 per cent. loan 1932/40 107/12 small lot; 6 1/2 per cent. Treasury bonds 1936 105/5 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1271/8; Imperial Bank conty 315.

Cottons:—Benares Cotton and Silk 1/15; Kesoram ordy 3/9.

Coals:—Amalgamated 14/12; Bengal 240/8; Equitable 21/12; Sendra 10/15.

Jutes:—Alexandra pref 111/8; Adamjee ordy 10/4; Adamjee pref 106/8; Anglo Indian 383; Bally 187/8; Barnagore 167/8; Birla ordy 11/4; Birla pref 97; Cheviot 233; Clive 30/10; Craig 1; Gourepore ordy 417/8 small lot; Howrah ordy 56/4; Hukumchand ordy 11/8; Kamarhatty 560; Kinnison ordy 698/8; Lansdowne ordy 159; Lansdowne pref 111/8; Lawrence ordy 492/8; Naihati ordy 417/8 small lot; National 26; New Central pref 130; Northbrook 49/8 Nudea 25 small lot; Orient 223/8 small lot; Presidency 6/1; Reliance ordy 79/4; Standard 348 small lot; Union ordy 468/8 small lot; Waverley pref 47 small lot.

Tea Shares:—Dauracherra 14/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ordy New Issue 14/8; Braithwai and Co. 7/8; Burn and Co. ordy 215; Indian Galvanising 9/12; Indian Iron and Steel 7/11; Kumardhubi Engineering pref 49; Steel products 2; Bengal Flour 106; British India Corporation ordy Re. 1; Midnapore Zemindary 63/8 small lot; Bengal Assam Steamship ordy 181; Calcutta landing and shipping 9; Indian General Navigation ordy 84; Bharat 8; Carew and Co. 16/8; Cawnpore ordy 31/4 cum div; Murree Brewery 168; Purtabpore pref 15; Samastipore 9/4.

Debentures:—8 per cent 1921/36 Titaghur paper Mill 107/4; 4 per cent 1906 (1/1/1936) Calcutta Municipal 100/8; 4 per cent 1915/45 Calcutta Municipal 100/14.

GREAT ACTIVITY ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER SPECTACULAR ADVANCE IN INDIAN LOANS AND GILTEDGEDS

Kaffirs Particularly Strong

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON. Mar. 5.

On the Stock Exchange, under the weight of continued investment demand, activity was again great. Most gilt-edged securities and Indian loans have shown a further spectacular advance, notably Old Consols £92 3/8 and in addition to recent favourite Industrials, interest was extended to others, notably Iron. Steels and Shippings.

There was also revival of demand in Oils, and Minings, Kaffirs particularly displaying strength assisted by the rumour that the maximum taxation on mines in the next South African budget would not exceed 6 million £.

Commodities were uninteresting apart from the late upward movement in wheat on bullish Argentine news.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 5.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day firm at £92 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 5.
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets generally ruled very firm. Giltedgeds and Indian Loans were strong and active. Business has been broadening in industrials in general.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£81) £81 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 5/8) £102 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/2) £113 5/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 5/8) £103 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 7/8) £110 7/8

INDUSTRIALS.

Barzilian Traction (dol 11 7/8) dol 11 1/2
International Holding (dol 2 5/8) dol 2 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 7 3/4) dol 7 3/4
Electric Mayers Insurance (26-9) 27 1/2
Princhin John (36-3) 36-0
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (36-4 1/2) 36-6
Woolsworth New Ordinary (94-6) 94-7 1/2
Swadeshi Match (10-4 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (51-0) 50-6.
University Ordinary (23-9) 23-9
Ford Motors (28-3 28-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless (10 5/8) 11 Ex Div.
British American Tobacco (120) 120
Camerzas 'A' (£8 1/4) £8 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (122-6) 119-9 Ex Div.
P and O S N Co., Defd. (18-6) 19-3
Distillers (90-0) 88-9
British Celonese (16-3) 16-3
British Celonese (14-10 1/2) 15-4 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (65-0) 65-3
Courtankis Ordinary (55-3) 55-3
Nine Cotton Spinners (13-9) 13-9
Wickers Ltd. Ordinary (9-1 1/2) 9-6
Inter Nickel (23-9 23-7 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-4 1/2) 6-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£169) £169

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 5.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/2) £80 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/4) £92 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£111 1/2) £112
4 1/2 per cent Indian stock 1958/68 £113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£105 3/4) £105 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (2 p.c. premium) 2 p.c. premium.
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 1/2)
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 1/2)

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111) £111

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-0) 20-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong (20) 20
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-9) 28-3 £111 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nundydroog (63-9) 63-9
Burma Corporation (15-0) 15-3
Rio Tintos (£20) (£19 1/2
East Rand Proprietary 46-3) 47-6
Rand Mines (128-9) 130-0

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Doran Tea (37-0) 36-5
Empire of India and Ceylon (39-4 1/2) £40

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

OIL SHARES

Veneuzola (35-7 1/2) 35-10 1/2
Anglo Persian (50-7 1/2) 51-10 1/2
Burma Oil (91-10 1/2) 93-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (10-10 1/2) 11-3
Shell Transport 53-1 1/2) 53-9
Royal Dutch (£23) £22 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord (£66 1/4) £64 1/2 Ex. Div.
L M S Ord (£29 1/2) £29 1/2
L N E R Defd (£10 3/4) £11
Southern Defds (£31 1/4) £31 1/4
Land Pass 5 per Stock (£127) £127
London Board "C" Stock (£83) £83

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 5.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:

General Motors (dol 39 7/8) dol 39 1/8
dol 15 5/8) dol 15 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 15 5/8)
U S Steel Common (dol 56 1/2) dol dol 15 5/8
55 7/8
U S Steel (Preference) (dol 93) unquoted.

NO NEED FOR FURTHER ENQUIRY

M. L. C's Question On "Samachar" Article

An article appearing in the "Bombay Samachar" was the subject of a short notice question asked in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday.

Mr. A. K. Resaldar (Ahmedabad and Surat Cities) wanted to know whether the attention of the Home Member had been drawn to an article published in the "Bombay Samachar" on February 27, under caption "Prophet of 28 crores" containing "malicious and false criticism of Prophet Mohomed," which article he claimed had "excited the feelings of Mussalmans in Bombay and also the whole world."

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member replied "I do not know what urgency is there in this matter. The article was published more than eight days ago. All I can say is I have no information about it."

Mr. Sheik Abdul Majid (Karachi District) said that the editor of the "Bombay Samachar" had already made amends and apologised and explained that the paper did not mean any disrespect to Prophet Mahomed.

Mr. Rasaldar: "Will Government take steps to enquire into the matter?

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik intervening said that as the paper had expressed regret there was no need for further inquiry.

The matter was then dropped.

TOWARDS GENERAL STRIKE

Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha's Call To Workers

CAWNPORE, Mar. 5.

The following statement has been issued by Mr. Harihar Nath Shastri, president A. I. T. U. Congress, Cawnpore:—

"The Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha has already appointed a Committee to carry on propaganda among workers in favour of the Strike. Mill Committees have been organised in almost all the Textile Mills. Twenty thousand leaflets were distributed last evening among the Cawnpore workers, explaining to them the resolution about strike passed at the All-India Textile Workers' Conference and exhorting them to prepare themselves immediately to fight against the offensive started by the Mill-owners of Cawnpore."—(United Press).

LONDON, March 5.

The principal sugar exporting countries represented at the conference now being held in London to consider what shall be the substitute for Chadbourne crop restriction scheme operating since 1930 which expires in 1935.—Reuter's Special.

ROOSEVELT'S MONETARY POLICY

(Continuted From Page 6.)

rate of the dollar remained practically at par. Uncertainty regarding the stability of American currency suddenly reappeared in mid-April, however, as the result of the rapid growth of sentiment in Congress for direct monetary inflation. This anxiety was accentuated on April 17 by the narrow defeat, 43 votes to 33, of the Wheeler amendment to the farm relief bill which would have remonetized silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. As the licensing of small amounts of gold for export had not checked the decline of the dollar, the Administration was forced to choose between restoring full gold convertibility and definitely abandoning the attempts to maintain exchange stability. The decision was quickly reached. On April 19 President Roosevelt announced that no further licenses for gold exports would be granted, and Secretary Woodin admitted for the first time that the United States had suspended the gold standard.

Explanations differ regarding the grounds or this action, but subsequent events indicate that it was the result of a considered policy rather than an emergency measure. While it is impossible to estimate accurately the amount of gold which might have been lost if this country had restored gold convertibility at the existing parity, the consensus of opinion is that it would have been relatively small. With the exception of a brief period preceding England's departure from the gold standard, the gold holdings of the Federal Reserve System on April 19 were the highest in its history. Foreign balances had been largely withdrawn prior to the bank holiday, and most of the 600,000,000 dols, which remained was required for the maintenance of normal trade activities. Under the circumstances, therefore, the allegation that a group of international speculators were striving to depress the dollar carries no weight, for a determined effort to support the dollar would have brought them heavy losses, while to give way was to play into their hands. Fear lest the growth of inflationary sentiment in Congress would result in its getting out of control was undoubtedly a more important factor, but there is little evidence that inflationary legislation could have been adopted over the President's veto had he chosen to oppose it. Nor does there seem to be much basis for the contention that the action would strengthen the "bargaining power" of the United States at the discussions which were to open a few days later with Prime Minister MacDonald and Mr. Herriot. Instead of reinforcing the American position, there was always the danger, as was borne out by subsequent events, that the abandonment of gold would prove an insuperable barrier to the success of the negotiations. Not only were the technical problems involved in stabilization greatly aggravated by wide fluctuations in exchange, but the deliberate depreciation of the dollar was almost certain to provoke nationalist feelings and make a settlement of the outstanding issues vastly more difficult.

Its Chief Purpose.

It may be safely assumed, therefore, that the chief purpose of the gold embargo was to increase domestic prices with a view to stimulating general economic activity. The raising of the price level was considered necessary, both as a means of increasing the purchasing power of producers of primary commodities and of diminishing the relative burden of fixed indebtedness. The critical situation with regard to farm mortgages was of particular concern, since it affected not only the farmers, but a large proportion of the assets of many banks and insurance companies. The inadequacy of world gold stocks convinced certain observers that a return to the price level of 1922-1929 was impossible at the existing dollar parity, unless it was brought about by some unusual and spectacular decrease in the demand for monetary gold. To have raised prices by direct "reflationary" action without abandoning the gold standard would have been relatively ineffective, it was argued, because the added purchasing power would largely be diverted toward increasing imports at the expense of domestic products. Once a nation has abandoned a fixed monetary standard, the value of its currency is determined by the balance between incoming and outgoing payments, and this fluctuation constitutes an automatic factor protecting the domestic economy against a sudden change in its trade position.

While suspension of the gold standard by the United States was not wholly unexpected in Europe, the immediate reaction of almost all foreign observers was hostile. The American action was compared with that of Great Britain when it was forced to abandon gold, with the implication that the United States had been guilty of bad faith in acting before its reserves were exhausted. The fact that it was the first time in history that a nation had gone off the gold standard except under great pressure led some critics to declare that a death blow had been dealt to the gold standard system itself. Fear was also expressed that by introducing a new element of uncertainty into the world economic situation, the action would indefinitely delay the long-anticipated revival of international trade. Foreign resentment was especially bitter because of the belief that the dollar had been deliberately cheapened to give the United States a temporary advantage in competition for the world's markets. To the extent that the depreciation of the dollar was unaccompanied by "reflationary" measures in the United States, this charge was at least plausible. As the United States maintained a favorable balance of trade during the period, the steady decline of the dollar was apparently due entirely to speculation and the flight of American capital, both induced by fear of inflation.

Inflationary Provisions in the Farm Act.

Anxiety regarding the ultimate fate of the dollar was greatly increased in early May when, with the Administration's approval, the Agricultural Adjustment Act was amended to permit a "controlled inflation" by authorizing the President, at his discretion,

a. To request that the Federal Reserve Banks purchase treasury certificates or other federal obligations up to a total of 3,000,000,000 dols. irrespective of safeguards provided by previous laws.

b. To direct the issue of United States notes to an amount not exceeding 3,000,000,000 dols. for the purpose of retiring federal bonds.

c. To adjust the value of the dollar by fixing its gold content or by permitting unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a fixed ratio with the exception that in no event shall the weight of the gold dollar be reduced by more than 50 per cent.

The powers conferred on the Chief Executive under this measure were without precedent in the history of democratic governments. Under its provisions the President not only had wide latitude in adjusting the value of the dollar, but could base the nation's monetary system on any one of several radically different schemes. He was empowered to restore the gold standard at its former parity or to reduce the gold content of the dollar by any fraction up to one-half; or he could, through his authority to fix the price at which silver might be accepted for unlimited coinage, establish either a bimetallic or a silver standard. Furthermore, by ignoring the clauses relating to a metallic base for the dollar, he could place the currency on an entirely paper basis, either "managed" by control over the volume of currency in circulation and "open-market operations"; or, by issuing fiat currency, he could make uncontrolled inflation inevitable. As against this, however, the act instructed the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain all forms of money at parity with gold.

Abrogation Of Gold Clause.

A final step in the renunciation of the gold standard was taken by the passing on June 5 of a joint resolution of both Houses of Congress nullifying the "gold clause" in all existing and future contracts. This step was deemed necessary because the bulk of the fixed debt incurred in the United States, both foreign and domestic, was expressed in dollars of a prescribed gold content. Unless this situation was changed, abandonment of the gold standard would not have had the desired effect of reducing the debt burden.

Although repudiation of the clause was clearly within the powers of the government as far as domestic debts were concerned, the refusal of the United States to maintain gold payments on obligations to foreign nationals created a considerable amount of ill-will abroad on the ground that this country had deliberately dishonoured its solemn pledge. This view was considerably moderated, however, upon the somewhat tardy realization of the fact that the United States, as a creditor nation, stood to lose far more on its outstanding private and intergovernmental debts than it could hope to gain in the way of relief on its relatively unimportant obligations to foreigners.—"Foreign Policy Reports."

Jubbulpore.—Mr. M. R. Hussain, Magistrate, Jubbulpore acquitted Prahlad Sonar of Gorakpur, who was being prosecuted under Section 406 I. P. C. (Criminal Breach of Trust).—(United Press).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET NERVOUS OVER BANKHEAD BILL

General Buying Follows Southern Selling

OPERATORS AWAIT FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Bombay, March 5

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 10 points with general buying. Later on prices declined on Southern selling and realising. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 9 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 12.40c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet and closed at a decline of 12 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices lost 7 points at 12.16c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened steady at a rise of 11 points. There was good speculative buying which met with profit taking at limits. Prices remained quiet but steady with fluctuations narrow. The market closed steady at a net rise of 10 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 16 points to 6.71d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures also ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 7 points with March 5.14, May 5.06 and July 5.05.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was steady with a limited business. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 14 to 9 points with spot cotton 21 points higher to 9.17. Uppers futures advanced 6 to 7 points with Spot cotton 13 points higher at 7.25d per lb.

It is said that the Bankhead Bill in the present form will not be effective and speculators unloaded a portion of their holdings. Any how if the Bill is passed the prospectibe situation will be attractive as the production will be checked for two years. We still believe in higher prices and prefer to buy on all declines.

REUTER'S NEW YORK REVIEW

Prices declined on long liquidation owing to the uncertainty in connection with the Bankhead Bill, with the delay by the House Agriculture Committee in reporting on the Bill evidently causing disappointment to recent buyers. However trade buying checked decline around 12 cents level for July. Rallies followed reports of improving prospects regarding legislative measures to control production. The market later fluctuated nervously and in an irregular manner with general business restricted owing to a disposition to await more definite news from Washington.

Brokers with Japanese connections, is reported were sellers of late months.

Soil conditions have improved much in the belt while the temperature in the Northern sections may have been low enough to kill off weevil.

Spot offerings from the South have tapered off on the decline and the basis is very firm.

Primary cloth market was quiet the demand being supplied by second-hand goods at concession rates but the firsthands were firm.

NO ROOM FOR A RISE

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

According to the latest information from our Wall Street source we are recommended to sell on all strong advances. They state that should a further devaluation of the dollar be restored to or Bankhead Bill be passed the most the market is likely to advance would be about 50 points whilst on the other hand they point out the difficulty that any additional devaluation will unsettle the Administration's future borrowing programme apart from International repercussions. They believe the amended Bankhead Bill will be accepted by the legislature but its working application will prove very difficult since farmers have already made preparations for an area equal to last year's harvested acreage and so far weather and planting conditions are favourable. In their opinion they look for prices to gradually work lower to around 11 1/2 cents for July New York during the next six weeks in consequence of domestic spinners having satisfied their immediate requirements are not keen to pay the higher spot basis following the present disparity between yarn, cloth and raw cotton. Further Worth Street reports are not so encouraging as consumers seem temporarily satisfied and export demand is decreasing due to the cheapness of outside growths particularly Indian. In view of the above information, we recommend buying July Broach against sales in Liverpool.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May highest 12.38+10 (10 a.m.) lowest 12.17—11 (close).

Liverpool May highest 6.40 (10-18 a.m.) lowest 6.35 (opening.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

10.44 a.m.: Liverpool: New buying, only offerings at limits. Looks higher at least temporarily.

5-39 p.m.: New York: Sentiment affected by possibility of revision of Bankhead Bill.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Opened higher in sympathy with Liverpool, later reacted on profit taking.

New York. Sentiment divided over effectiveness Bankhead Bill. Measure complicated. Workability questionable but if passed will reduce available supply next two years.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:

Liverpool, Consider President's Tariff proposals constructive particularly for American agricultural products; final form Bankhead Bill still undecided although adoption generally expected in view committee's favourable report.

New York. No new features; reacted on profit taking.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

General expectation is that as Committee reported favourably Bankhead Bill it will be adopted nevertheless final form remains uncertain. Presidents tariff suggestions definetely favourable influence for American agricultural products.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York-Liverpool: Liverpool New York May 119 at Cross Rate 5.07 1/2

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A/May 204; Liverpool May .631 Rs. 71 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York: Broach A/May 204; Liverpool May 6.31; Rs. 71 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.07 1/2.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar 3

Broach A/May opening 206 1/2; highest 297 1/4; lowest 296 1/4; close 206 1/4

Broach J/Aug opening 213 1/4; highest 214; lowest 213; close 213

Oomra March opening 189; highest 180 1/4; lowest 179 1/2; close 179 1/2

Oomra May opening 181 1/4; highest 181 3/4; lowest 181 1/4; close 181 1/4

Bengal March opening 137; highest 137; lowest 135 1/2; close 135 1/2

Bengal May opening 142; highest 142; lowest 140 1/2; close 140 1/2

Bengal July opening 146; highest 146; lowest 144 1/4; close 144 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May Rs. 9

Teji-mandi for Broach J/Aug Rs. 24 1/2

PROSPECTS OF COMMODITY PRICES

Messrs. M. and B. Stern, Bombay have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

COTTON

"Market will probably go higher on any favourable developments Bankhead bill.'

RUBBER. LONDON SUGAR AND LINSEED OIL

"Opinion unchanged and recommend purchases."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

"Wheat conference adjourned till April in Rome. No definite decision reached on anything. We have a favourable opinion of the market."

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Mar. 3.

Spot Silver	46-3/8+1/8c
March Delivery	46.60+10
May Delivery	47.05+07

Tone:—Steady.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Mar 5

Ready Gold	33-14-3
1st settlement	33-14-3
2nd settlement	33-14-6
Ready Silver	56-11-9
1st settlement	61-15-0
2nd settlement	62-1-0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 5.

The local market opened quiet to-day with Broach A/M delivery quoted at Rs. 204/8 in sympathy with lower New York quotations. There was scattered buying which improved prices to Rs. 205/- but again ruled quiet on profit taking. The undertone of the market was steady with a limited business.

Liverpool market opened quiet at a loss of 6 points and later on was reported 11 points down. In the local market there was increased selling and prices closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A-M Rs. 203
Broach J-A Rs. 209/12
Oomra March Rs. 176/8
Oomra May Rs. 178/4
Bengal March Rs. 132/12
Bengal May Rs. 136/12
Bengal July Rs. 140/12

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, March 5

	To-day	Total
Oomra March	2,500	19,800
Bengal March	200	500

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Mar 5

M.G.—

Bengal U.P. sup 146; fine 143; FG 140; good 136

Punjab sup 146; fine 143; FG 140; good 136

Rajputana sup 146; fine 143; FG 140; good 136

Oomra No. 3 extra superfine 184; sup 181; fine 179; FG 176

Oomra C.P. No 1 extra superfine 197; sup 194; fine 192; FG 189

C. P. No. 2 extra superfine 190; sup 187; fine 185; FG 182

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

50 Narshi Nagshi Champaner 10 on
100 Kotak and Co. Mahu 180
15 Motiram Vaghji Kalajin 160
100 Toromankwak Nagpur 196 3/4
100 G G Kesha Dhamangaon 4 on
36 Narshinagshi Kapasin 160
33 Tata and Co., Nanded 197 1/4
56 Viram Ladha Aurangabad 181 1/4
100 B. Mavji Ellichpur 7 on
200 G G Kesha and Co., Banusa 181
50 A. Damodar Brouchold 188 1/4
22 Viram Ladha Pandharpur 18 2/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 5

	New.	Old.
Bengal Superfine	149	.....
Bengal Fine	146	.....
Bengal F.G.	142	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	146	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G	142	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	194	.....
Nagpur Savner Fine	194	.....
Pundhurna Fine	186	.....
Yeotmal Fine	185	.....
Arvi Fine	185	.....
Ellichpur Fine	185	.....
Amraoti-Berar Fine	181	.....
Khamgaon Fine	180	.....
Mulkapur Fine	174	.....
Khandesh Fine	172	.....
Jalna/Sailu Fine	172	.....
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	181	.....
Broach Fine	213/15	.....
Punjab/American	222	.....
Punjab/Amrican mix	213	.....
Cambodia	.....	260
Miraj/Sangli	.....	175
Compta Good	.....	190
Kampala	.....	340
Manza	322	.....

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 5

In full-pressed bales.	3-3-34. Since 1st Sept.	This year.
Khandesh	1,205	196,708
Central India	310	140,965
Barsi and Nagar	2,583	133,154
Hyderabad-Gaorani	170	35,188
Berar	189	261,625
Central Provinces	.....	68,882
Total Oomras	4,457	836,522
Dholera	64	21,172
N.-W. Provinces	99	6690
Rajputana	.....	27,085
Sind-Punjab	1,493	111,261
Broach	351	137,512
Coompta & Dharwar	.....	10,163
Westerns-Northerns	101	4,422
Cocoanada	.....	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	5,979
Persian	.....	940
American	.....	20,437
Egyptian and African	3,144	60,930
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	24
Total	9,709	1,243,137

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales.	3-3-34. 1st Sep to 1st Mar	This year
Europe	138	229,344
Japan and China	9,800	253,319
Coast Ports	.....	8,924
Up-country by Rail	.....	60,395
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	27,710
Total	9,938	579,692

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Mar. 5.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,205
Central India	310
Barsi-Nugger	2,583
Hyderabad-Gaorani	170
Berar	189
Dholera	54
N. W. Provinces	99
Sind-Punjab	1,493
Broach	351
Westerns-Northerns	101
Egyptians	2,537
East Africans	609
Cotton Total	9,709
	Cwts.
Wheat	8,659
Linseed	18,426
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	49
Gingellyseed	4,236
Poppyseed	181
Groundnut	31,288
Castorseed	11,600
Rice	34,696
Myrabollams	5,716
Cottonseed	4,034
Gram	3,187
Joowar	2,415
Maize	200
Bajree	2,081
	Tons.
Coal	2,534

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar 5

B C Rate T T D D 1/6

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 Ready.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Mar-April
Banks selling T T 1/6 May.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 May.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 15 Mar-April.

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 264 1/4
Banks selling T T 262 1/4
Banks buying T T 260 3/4

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 57.
Banks buying D D 588

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 56 1/4

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying 60 Days 77 3/4

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 101 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 92 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 56 1/8

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 95 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.07 1/2 3rd instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 7/16 5th instant
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 5th instant
London/Paris 77.17 3rd instant
London/Belgium 21.80 3rd instant
London/Switzerland 15.73 3rd instant
London/Italy 59.12 3rd instant
London/Berlin 12.81 3rd instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 3rd instant
London/New York 5.07 3/4 3rd instant
Amsterdam/London 7.55 3rd instant
Java/London 7.53 1/2 3rd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-16-7 2nd instant £6-16-10 1/2 3rd instant.

Silver London Ready 20 1/2 2nd instant; 20 1/2 3rd instant.

Silver London Forward 20 9/16 2nd instant; 20 9/16 3rd instant

Silver New York Ready 46 1/2 2nd instant 46 1/2 3rd instant

London discounts 3 mos 1 per cent 2nd instant 1 per cent 3rd instant

London discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent 2nd instant 1 1/16 per cent 3rd instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos. 2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, March 5

Castorseeds May delivery Opening Rs. 25/15; Highest Rs. 26/1/6; Lowest Rs. 25/14/6; Closing Rs. 26/1.

Groundnut seeds May delivery Opening Rs. 23/9; Lowest Rs. 23/8/6; Closing Rs. 23/10/6

PROSPECTS OF WHEAT CROP

Increase In Area

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following second Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the season 1933-34 :—

On an average of five years ending 1931-32, the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented 7.9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India.

During the same period the ratio of irrigated wheat area to total wheat area in British Districts of the Bombay Presidency has averaged 23.9 per cent. The ratio this year is 34.5 per cent.

The figures for the year under report, *i.e.*, 1933-34, shown in this forecast relate to the wheat crop sown between October-December 1933.

[Estimates up to 15th February 1934.]

AREA.—The latest reports show total area under irrigated and unirrigated wheat as noted below :—

	British Districts. Acres.	Indian States. Acres.
Bombay Presidency Proper	1,800,000	471,000
Sind	998,000	80,000
Total ..	2,798,000	551,000
Grand Total ..	3,349,000 acres.	

19.5 and 57.9 per cent. respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average same date. In British Districts Presidency proper increase area noticeable—Gujarat and Deccan due sufficient moisture sowing time while considerable increase Sind due also ample water supply when sowing done.

In Gujarat, cold spell January hastened ripening and checked grain development many places which may reduce yield to varying extent. In North Deccan, crop doing well except parts Khandesh where crop suffering slight rust attack and parts Nasik where crop suffered considerably due severe cold January. In South Deccan irrigated wheat doing well and generally free from disease although dry crop has suffered heavily by rust on account late rains and cold wave January. In Karnatak crop suffered very severely from rust almost everywhere and considerably reduced in yield. In Sind, early sown crop damaged considerably by frost in January although late sown crop remains unaffected and reported doing well.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, March 3

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dol.
Amer Forn Power Com	11
Amer Forn Power Gold	50
Electric Bond Common	19
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	47
Columbia Gas	16 1/2
American Tel and Tel	121 1/2
Western Union Telg	56 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	45
New York Central	39
Baltimore and Ohio R R	31
Pennsylvania R R	36 1/4
National Dairy	16
U S Steel Pref	93
Du Pont de	100
Tokyo Elect Light Co 1953	64
Kingdom of Denmark 1942	96
American Tobacco 'B'	73
United States Steel	56
American Smelting	46
Int Nickel of Canada	24
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 3/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36
General Motors	39 1/2
Packard Motor	6
General Electric	23
Socony	17 1/4
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	30
National Distillers	27
St. Oil of N J	47
Canadian Nat Rly 5 per cent 1969	108
Philips Petrol	18
Switzerland and Government 5 1/2 per cent 1946	166
General Food	34
Japanese 6 1/2 per cent 1954	89
Kingdom of Belgium 7 per cent 1936	104

Expect broader market next week.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales:—

	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 3-3-34	6491000	7271000
Receipts yesterday 3-3-34	7000	5000
Exports to date 3-3-34	5671000	5735009
Stock at Ports 2-3-34	3367000	4585000
Stock at Interior Towns 2-3-34	1798000	2978000
Stock at Liverpool 2-3-34	1052000	865000
Visible Supply 2-3-34	7879000	9243090
Quantity in Sight 2-3-34	10033000	10894000
Quantity out of Sight 2-3-34	8707000	8456000

LINSEED & RAPESEED CROPS

Damage By Cold

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following second Memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Indian States for the season 1933-34 :—

On an average of five years ending 1931-32 area under the Linseed and Rapeseed crops in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented 3.8 and 3.5 per cent. respectively of total area under the crops in whole India.

Figures for the year under report, *i.e.*, 1933-34, relate to crops sown about October-November 1933.

[Estimates up to 15th February 1934.]

AREA.—The latest reports show total areas under the two crops as stated below :—

	Linseed. Acres.	Rapeseed. Acres.
British Districts ..	116,000	171,000
Indian States ..	6,000	53,000
Total ..	122,000	224,000

which for Linseed means fall 1.8 per cent. below corresponding area last year but rise 9.6 per cent. over decennial average same date and for Rapeseed rise 5.8 and 9.8 per cent. respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average same date.

LINSEED.—Crop principally grown Deccan and Karnatak and reported having been nearly harvested almost everywhere and having done well on the whole except parts Nasik District in North Deccan where it suffered rather seriously due severe cold January and places Karnatak where it suffered somewhat from attack caterpillars.

RAPESEED.—Crop mainly cultivated Sind and North Gujarat States. Rise in area over last year noticeable in Sind due good water supply sowing time. Crop suffered both Gujarat and Sind due cold January which may reduce yield to varying extent.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5-3-1934.

Change of 8a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.015 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.1 degrees 2.2 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 68.6 degrees 0.7 (below normal)

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5-3-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.8deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 39.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.90 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please substract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Cement Shares Active

HYDRO-ELECTRICS LOOK UP

Bombay, March 5

The share bazar was active to-day with a fairly large turnover. The undertone of the market was firm but the rise was checked by some realising. Mill shares maintained steady tone with a limited business. Cement shares were again active and Hydro Electric shares moved up. Tata Steel shares were also fairly steady while Bombay Burma shares recorded further improvement. The main trend of prices is upward as action of the market is impressive and barring occasional reactions, chances are in favour of further improvement in prices.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, March 5

Bombay Dyeing 751
Century 210 9 10-10
Central India 238 40
Colaba 76-14
Kohinoor 128 36
New Great 116 18 17
Simplex 81-14 83-2
Swadeshi 164 63 65
Bundi 28-6 2 7
I Cement 347 46 56 54
T Steel Defd 209 8 11 7 8
T Steel Ord 54-14 55-2 54-12 55 54-14
B Steam 271 72
B Burma 333 38 36 41 39
Tata Hydro 147 3 147-13
Andhra 1390 88 1400 1396 98 1402
Tram ord 143-2 144-1
Tata Power 973 71 85 78 82 78

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 5.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance	278 12
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bomb y Dyeing	751 4
250 Bradbury	60 0
100 Century	210 10
100 Central India	340 10
100 Colaba	76 14
100 Coorla	62 8
100 Crescent	8 8
250 Currim	6 4
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	401 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-3
100 Elphinstone	2 0
250 Fazal	10 0
100 Finlay	68 8
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	109 6
1000 Hindustan	1,640 0
50 Kastoorchand	0 14
100 Indore	111 4
100 Khatau	55 0
100 Kohinoor	130 0
250 Laxmi	765 0
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	473 12
250 Model	47 8
50 Mysore	85 0
200 New Great	117 8
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
250 Pabani	3 8
250 Pearl	2 8
100 Phoenix	260 0
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2800 0
50 Simplex	83 2
100 Swadashi	765 0
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9 14
500 Vishnu	1437 8
1000 Western.....	731 4

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	91 8
25-50 Central	24 14
500 Imperial	1,276 4
125-500 Imp. Country	312 8
50-100 India	105 4
5 Union.....	4-8-6

CEMENTS

10 Bundi	28 7
70 Gwalior	87 4
250 Indian	354 6
40 atni Def.	1162 8
100 Katni Ord.	304 6
75 Okha	163 12
100 Punjab	18 7
100 Shahabad	218 12
70 United	72 0

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	10 12
15-75 New India	27 2
200 Oriental	3,745 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC

10 Ahmedabad Old	143 12
1000 Andhra Valley	1,402 8
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	144 6
100 Bombay Suburban	133 12
10 Broach	10 8
100 Karachi	195 0
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	172 8
100 Tata Hydro	147 13
1000 Tata Power	978 12

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Prantej	800 0
100 Ahr. Patty	113 8
100 C Province	79 8
100 Dhon. Baramati	83 0
100 Gujarat	60 8
100 Mandra Bhon.	82 0
100 Pachora Jamner	77 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	82 0
500 Tapti Valley	742 8

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	16 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	208 2
75 Tata Steel Ordy.	54 14

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	191 4
50 Belapur Sugar	180 0
100 Bombay Steam	272 8
125 Bom. Burma	439 6
50 Bombay Burma County	146 14
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	2-9-6
60 Bombay Telephone	86 12
100 Ind. Bleaching	133 12
100 Indian Radio Def.	508 12
100 Indian Radio Ord.	175 0
1000 Port Canning	572 8
15 Scindia	9 3
30 Tata Construction	64 4
25 Tata Oil	18 0

PREF. SHARES.

7 per cent Andhra Vly	1235 0
6 per cent Bom. Steam	270 10
7 per cent Bom. Trams. (T.F.)	460 0
5 per cent Central India (T.F.)	460 0
7 per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7 per cent Katni 2nd (T.F.)	131 4
7½ per cent Punjab Cement	14 0
7 per cent Tata Hydro	126 4
7½ per cent Tata Power	1,261 4
6 per cent Tata Steel 1st	163 12
1½ per cent Tata Steel 2nd (b)	116 0
5½ per cent Tata Mill (c)	17 4
7 per cent Vishnu	635 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 5.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3½ pc G P N Sett	87/14/6
3-1/2 pc G P N Cash	87/15
4 pc 1960/70 Sett	102/3
4 pc 1960/70 Cash	102/3
5 pc 1945/55 Sett	114/15/0
5 pc 1945 Cash	115/0/0

TAXFREES.

4 pc 1953/63 Mysore	101/0
5 pc 1955 Mysore	114/0
5½ pc 1938 Mysore	109/4
6-1/2 pc 1935 BDL	106/1
3-1/2 pc 1947/50 Cash	96/14/6
4 pc 1934/37 Cash	100/12
4 pc 1943 Cash	102/10
4½ pc 1934 Cash	101/0/0
4½ pc 1955/60 Cash	107/4/0
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	107/2
5 pc 1940/43 Cash	107/8
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103/7
5-1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107/13
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T B	105/9

CORPORATION LOAN (TAXABLES.)

4 pc B P T 1947	96/4
4 pc M Deb 1974	96/0
5 pc M Deb. 1959	106/12
6 pc M Deb 1954	118/12
6 pc K P T 1956	118/12
6½ p c B. I. T. 1937	108/0/0

3½ per cent G. P. Notes opened at 88/2/0 declined 87/12/6 to close as above.

MAN STABBED DURING ARATHU FESTIVAL CEREMONY

KOTTAYAM,

(Travancore) By Mail.

While a procession led by 15 elephants was approaching the Ettumanore Temple, one of the most important in Travancore State, on the occasion of the 'Arathu' festival, shouts were raised that an elephant had run amok. In the confusion that followed a Nayar youth of Kottayam was stabbed in the abdomen. He dropped down and in two minutes was dead. Police arrived, sent the body for post-mortem examination, and arrested a number of persons.

MORE MILK AND BETTER TEETH

We all want good teeth, but, according to Mrs. May Meelnby, who has been investigating this subject for years, most of us go the wrong way about getting—and keeping—them.

Her report on "Diet and the Teeth," which has just been issued by the Medical Research Council, suggests that bad teeth are caused principally by an excess of cereals in diet, lack of sunshine, too many clothes, and the fact that most babies are weaned too early.

Children, she says, should be breast-fed for at least the first year, with a supplementary diet after six months; no cereals should be given to the very young and everybody should eat more eggs, cheese, milk, animal and fish fats, and vegetables, and less bread and oatmeal.

The emphasis on the value of milk is particularly notable in view of the recent statement by Mr. Thomas Baxter, chairman of the Milk Marketing Board, that the consumption of milk per head in this country is "lamentably low."

Mr. Baxter, however, hopes that the Board may be able to make arrangements for providing ample supplies of good milk to schoolchildren at a greatly reduced rate. If this is done, bad teeth may not be quite so big a problem in the next generation.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1934

RAJEN BABU'S SURVEY OF 'QUAKE LAND

Fears Large Areas Will Remain Marshy Swamp

(From Our Correspondent).
PATNA, March 4.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who is touring in the interior of the devastated districts of Muzaffarpur. Champaran and Darbhanga, crossing the river by country-boats, contributes an enlightening study of the situation of the countryside in the course of his tour diary.

He asserts that the general impression that houses have been demolished only in the towns, and that villages have escaped more or less, comparatively in this respect, is falsified in the case of several areas. In one of these he says 60 per cent. of the houses have collapsed or have been badly damaged. He mentions several important village centres, which present the same appearance as the towns.

In places like Muzaffarpur, he states that large tracts, apart from the innumerable fissures are still under water.

BRIDGES CRASHED.

Six weeks after the Earthquake Champaran is flooded with sheets of water. The land is turned and twisted, bridges which have not crashed have become like waves or like horizontals.

The level of the ground has considerably changed at places, and he saw the villages where "fields all round have been pushed up and villages have sunk down, and are hollowed. There is water all round them."

With reference to another area he mentions a village which is still oozing out, and the whole of this area will be converted into big lake during rains and presents more or less the same appearance.

Now except for patches of dry land here and there Babu Rajendra Prasad fears it will become marshy swamp and malarial.

Babu Rajendra Prasad who is accompanied by Mr. Boyd Tucker of Santiniketan, and Mr. S. K.P. Sinha, Engineer.

DR. KUMARAPPA FOR BIHAR

(From Our Correspondent).
PATNA, March 5.

Doctor J. C. Kumarappa, the well-known chartered accountant, arrived here to-day to assist the Central Relief Committee in respect of accounts and finance.

Girls of the Gandhi Seva Sena made street collections in aid of the Bihar earthquake victims.

NOT ENGAGED TO ACTRESS

Nepal Prince Contradicts Press Reports

CALCUTTA (By Mail).

Prince Bishnu Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal has instructed his Solicitor, Captain A. E. Ker, V C. resident partner of Messrs. Clarke, Rawlins, Ker and Co. to categorically deny the reports and rumours that have recently appeared in certain sections of the Press to the effect that he is engaged or about to become engaged or intends to marry Miss Rambo, a film actress of Hollywood.—A. P.

CURRENCY NOTES SNATCHED AWAY

Bank Peon Foils Attempt To Rob Depositor

AHMEDABAD, March 5.

An unsuccessful attempt to deprive a man of currency notes to the value of Rs. 5,000/- in broad day light when he had come to the Imperial Bank of India to deposit a sum of Rs. 50,000 was made by one Rangmudra.

It is alleged Rangmudra snatched away a bundle of the notes and was running away.

He was however overtaken by a Bank peon who chased him.

He has been made over to police custody.—(United Press).

'UNEMPLOYMENT DAY' AT AKOLA

AKOLA, March 5

"Unemployment Day" was observed here yesterday.

A meeting held in connection with "unemployment day" adopted two resolutions, one demanding a subsistence allowance from Government and free quarters to live during the unemployment period, and the other demanding the unconditional release of some prisoners.—A. P.

The son of a parcel clerk in Rungpur who was charged under section 19 F, Arms Act for the theft of a double-barrelled gun belonging to the Station Master, Rungpur, was sentenced by the First Class Magistrate to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.—(United Press).

VEER VAMANRAO'S STATEMENT

Disowned by Akola Congress Workers

AKOLA, March 5.

Prominent Congress Workers including Durgabhai Joshi and Mr. N. N. Parasnis, Mr. Brijlal Biyani, and Messrs. P. B. Gole, P. D. Kulkarni, Nathmal Jhunjhnuwal, Ratilal Nawnitial, Abbasali, Abdulali, Mrs. Subdrabhai Joshi, Mrs. Radhabhai Oak, have issued the following statement to the "United Press":—

"We are grieved to note the controversy that is going on at Amraoti over the statement by Veer Wamanrao Joshi supporting the Nationalist Party in its Local Board Elections on behalf of the Congress Committee.

"We do not want to enter into the merits of the controversy. We have also to make it clear that the statement issued by Mr. Veer Vamanrao Joshi is not on behalf of the Provincial Congress Committee, as the Provincial Congess Committee has never decided to support the Nationalist Party in its elections.

"We hope this explanation will help in stopping the controversy We firmly believe that neither such controversy nor the way in which some Provincial papers are utilising it, is in the interest of the Congress." — (United Press).

WOMAN PRISONER ESCAPES

RANGOON (By Mail)

An Indian woman prisoner escaped from the Cantonment Police Station lock-up on Saturday last and is still at large despite vigorous police search for her.

It is stated that after taking out another prisoner from the lock-up the sentry on duty left the door of the lock-up open. The woman seized the opportunity and made good her escape. —A. P.

An earthquake shock was felt at Akyab at about 10 p.m. Saturday.

His Highness the Aga Khan has donated Rs. 250 to the Duty Fund of the Islamia College Calcutta.

WORLD CYCLIST TELLS OF MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

PATIALA, March 3.

Mr. A. M. Allibhoy Lamu Walla an Indian world cycle tourist has arrived here.

To the "United Press" correspondent he said that he had covered 25,000 miles upto the present. The main object of his tour was to enable him to gain a first hand knowledge of the people, their habits, and customs, and the topography of the country he had travelled over.

He spoke highly of the Japanese, especially their hospitality. His passport for Siam was mislaid at Mysore. He escaped miraculously from the Burmese bandits.—United Press.

DRAUGHT IN DERA ISMAIL KHAN?

D. I. KHAN, Mar. 4

There is a great scarcity of water in village Yarak and Thakwara. Crops have almost been ruined for want of rains. Tanks are dry and people are in great distress.—United Press.

KARACHI DEMANDS RELIEF OF DISTRESS

KARACHI, March 4.

Labourers in large number carrying red flags, and posters and headed by labour leaders marched through Karachi's main streets this evening. They mustered strong at Khalikdina Hall, where they voiced their feelings of distress. The meeting was presided over by Sjt. Naraindas Bechar, ex-M.L.C., and speakers who included Dr. G. T. Hingorani observed that day by day unemployment figures were increasing and demanded the dole system as in foreign countries, old age and sickness pensions, unemployment insurance, unemployment allowance from State and employers, reduction of hours of work and raising of wages, and consequently, the standard of living. The meeting passed resolutions, opining that widespread long periods of unemployment were causing hunger and misery among millions of workers, and demanded provision of work to the unemployed or their maintenance by State, and provision of free-quarters.—A.P.

MAHATMA IN HUBLI

Receives Purse And Caskets At Big Public Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).
HUBLI, March 5.

Mahatmaji and party arrived here from Gadag on Saturday night. The train was late by 40 minutes, and they were received on the platform by the members of the Reception Committee and the public, who gathered in thousands in and around the station for 'darshan.'

On Sunday morning Mahatmaji visited the Harijan quarters and the Rice Plant manufactory of Messrs. Ghodake Brothers, which is a local Harijan enterprise of repute and received a Harijan address.

Mahatmaji received the Municipal address. Replying, Mahatmaji drew pointed attention to their neglect of Harijans and Harijan quarters. Later he attended a public meeting of 20,000, received the citizens' and Labour address, public purse and several presents that were offered.

The presents and caskets were sold in the meeting and with the total collection of Rs. 2,000, Mahatmaji left for Dharwar at 9 a.m.

MAHATMA GANDHI IN BELGAUM

Receives Rousing Reception From Citizens

BELGAUM, March 5.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived here last night and were accorded a rousing reception. Shortly afterwards Gandhiji entered upon his day of silence.

He will stay here till Wednesday during which period he will be presented with a number of addresses and attend several functions.—A.P.

GANDHIJI AT DHARWAR

DHARWAR, March 5.

"I have never used coercion. I have resisted coercion wherever I saw it. Sanatanists must be truthful as untruth does not behove them. They will be unfaithful to the Sanatanist religion, if they have recourse to untruth," said Mahatma Gandhi addressing a crowded meeting.

Mahatmaji's speech was listened with rapt attention, loudspeakers making it audible everywhere.

After the speech, Gandhiji auctioned the addresses.

After the meeting, Gandhiji visited Harijan quarters and then drove to Narayen Rao Koppikar's bungalow.

In the afternoon Miraben addressed a ladies' meeting and Gandhiji gave 'darshan' to ladies. The party left Dharwar in the afternoon for Bailhongal. Gandhiji with Mr. Amritlal Thakkar, Miraben, Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Patil and the secretariat arrived at Dharwar from Hubli.

The party drove straight to the Municipal maidan, where a high platform was erected. Arrangements for loudspeakers enabled the huge crowd to listen to speeches alright. Volunteers ever on the alert, kept order, and the police co-operated and kept order in the streets.

Immediately after Gandhiji's arrival a welcome song was sung by girls. Addresses by Karavirappa Municipality asd Kulkarni District Local Board were presented. An address by Bhangis was also presented.

PURSES AND ADDRESSES.

Purses presented by citizens, ladies and the Lingayat Youth Association amounted to Rs. 15,000.

In reply to the Harijan address Gandhiji said: "It is natural that Harijans should feel that whatever Savarna Hindus do, is insufficient for Harijans. The Savarna Hindus should do all they can."

Replying to students' address, he said: "You have admitted that you have not yet done any work for Harijans. Begin to do it now. He complimented women on their address and said that, women are the incarnation of renunciation and religion can be saved by them only.

Appreciating the difficulties raised by Bhangis, he said, what else for am I moving from place to place even in this old age.

BRITAIN'S RESPONSE TO BIHAR CALL

Businessmen, Officials And Many Ex-Officials Donate For Bihar

BOMBAY, Mar. 5.

The appeal issued by the Lord Mayor of London asking the British people to help India's sufferers by contributing to his earthquake fund has had a very good response.

Lists now available in India show that by the end of the third week of February, more than £33,000 had been collected. These figures are all the more remarkable, in view of the fact that appeals were issued in London, much later than in India and contributions did not start coming in till the end of January.

The Secretary of State for India, the Under-Secretary of State Mr. R. A. Butler, ex-Viceroys of India, Lord Halifax (Lord Irwin) and Lord Reading, several ex-Governors, including Sir Charles Innes. Sir Harcourt Butler and Sir G. de Montmorency and many retired members of the Services find prominent places in the list.

BUSINESS CONTRIBUTES.

Similarly most of the bigger commercial houses who carry on business with India have made magnificent contributions. The Corporation and Members of Lloyds have donated £10,000.

Lord Wakefield of Castrol fame Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Huntley and Palmers Ltd., Peak Freane and Company, the Imperial Chemical Industries, Lord Inchcape of the P. and O. Company, the Governor of the Bank of England, W. T. Henleys Works and the Midland, Westminster and Barclays Banks have all made handsome contributions.

Among politicians who have recently been engaged in shaping India's consitutional future, the names of Lord Lothian, Lord Linlithgow and Lord Sankey stand prominent.—A. P.

FRONTIER'S BUDGET SHOWS DEFICIT OF RS. 1,025,000

We Have Passed Creditably Through Most Difficult Economic Period, Says Finance Member In Council

PESHAWAR, March 5.

"Our revenue is estimated at Rs. 16,350,000 and expenditure at 17,375,000. We are budgetting for a deficit of 1,025,000 our opening balance nearly 1,200,000 will be reduced to 175,000 at the end of the coming financial year. But for the continuance of the salary cut for another year, the deficit would have been bigger by two lakhs." This position was disclosed in the budget estimates for 1934/35 which Mr. George Cunningham, the Finance Member, presented to the provincial legislative council to-day.

"A considerable part of this deficit," said the Finance Member, "is of course explained by the inclusion in the next year's budget of special items amounting to Rs. 4,25,000; namely Rs. 1,37,000 on the construction of the Council Hall, Rs. 44,000 on election charges, Rs. 1,00,000 resumed from building grants to the District Board of Peshawar in previous year but not yet spent Rs. 25,000 for the scheme to supply drinking water and Rs. 1,17,000 for new buildings for the Public Work Department.

Decrease Anticipated

"As compared with the revised estimates of the current year, a decrease of Rs. 4,47,000 is anticipated mainly from excise, license fees on Forests, Education and Civil Works while expenditure will increase by Rs. 5,74,000 on items postponed from last year."

Touching the capital debt account the Finance Member called Members' attention to the provision of Rs. 1,50,000 loan to the Bannu Municipality for a water supply scheme, and a loan for which the local government applied to the Government of India for a proposed Hydro-Electric Scheme at Malakand. The expenditure on this scheme would probably be spread over four years, total loan required being Rs. 42,00,000 out of which amount Rs. 4,00,000 would be required next year.

He hoped when the scheme was completed, it would mean both a great addition to the comforts and amenities of life for the people of Peshawar District and a great opportunity for them to improve their agricultural and economic position.

Taking Stock Of 3 Years

The Finance Member reminded the House that about the end of 1934 the question of subvention would come for reconsideration, and the present seemed a suitable opportunity for taking stock of these first three years under reforms. The speaker pointed out, "We started our career as a Governor's province in April 1932 with opening balance of Rs. 10,00,000 granted by the Government of India party to give us a working balance for general purposes and partly to enable us to meet specific items of Rs. 2,50,000 for Secretariat building and the Council Hall, Rs. 50,000 for Public Works Department Workshop and two lakhs for additional police and miscellaneous charges. Of these we have completed some, and carried forward the cost of others from the current budget to the next budget. We may therefore say that from the opening balance of ten lakhs, five lakhs have either been spent or included under its proper head in the next budget. If, therefore, we were to end the coming financial year with a balance of five lakhs, we might say that over the period of these first three years we had exactly balanced our budget. Instead of five lakhs we shall have a balance of Rs. 1,75,000.

Passed Through Most Difficult Period

The Finance Member drew attention to the fact that Local Government spent Rs. 8,50,000 on construction and improvement of roads from the grant received from the Central Road Development Fund.

In conclusion Mr. Cunningham said, "When in future we shall look back on these three years, it is hoped we shall be able to say that we have passed without discredit through the most difficult economic period which this generation has known."—A.P.

STUNT PERFORMER'S FATAL DIVE

JUBBULPORE, March 5.

An Anglo-Indian named Arklie, a high dive stunt performer met with a fatal accident while performing in a local carnival show. He missed the net and crashed to the ground.—A.P.

NO TRUTH IN REPORT

Ahmedabad Dealers Deny Heavy Losses In Quake Havoc

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 5.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" regarding the message issued by a News Agency from Ahmedabad to the effect that the Ahmedabad Merchants have suffered a loss of 50 lakhs due to earthquake havoc in Bihar and Orissa show that there is little truth in that report.

Mr. Hmarilal Wadilal Kapadia, Secretary of the Maskati Cloth Market who was deputed to go to Bihar to see things for himself has now returned to Ahmedabad after an extensive tour of the affected area for 10 days.

In the course of a statement to the "United Press" Mr. Kapadia pithily says, "No appreciable loss has been caused to Ahmedabad cloth dealers by the earthquake." —United Press.

CHAIRMAN OF KARACHI PORT TRUST DEAD

KARACHI, March 5.

Mr. E.M. Duggan, Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, who suddenly took ill on March 1 and underwent an operation for appendicitis yesterday, died early this morning.—A.P.

SMUGGLED COCAINE FROM BURMA

Film Actress Gets 16 Months' R. I.

LAHORE, (By Mail).

On a charge of possessing illicit cocaine, a cinema actress, named Naz Begum, alias Nazzo and her domestic servant, have been sentenced to 16 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 each.

The prosecution alleged that cocaine was smuggled from Burma in parcels of shoes.—A.P.

RAIN TO INCREASE IN BALUCHISTAN

Thundershowers Likely To Occur In Central India

POONA, March 5.

The western disturbance has caused local rain in Baluchistan and in the West Central Provinces and lies this morning as a low pressure area extending from South-west Punjab to North Bombay, Deccan and West Central India.

Local thundershowers are also reported from Tenasserim.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavey one and a half inches; Jubbulpore a quarter; Quetta, Kalat and Panjgur a quarter.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will increase in Baluchistan and extend in North-west Frontier Province, Kashmir, Punjab and Sind. Local thunder showers will also occur in the central parts of the country. Gujarat, Rajputana and West United Provinces.—A.P.

Preparations are affot in Rajkot for the Kathiawar Horse show, which commences on March 6.

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